

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 494.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1890.

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ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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PRICE, 6 CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE proceedings of Congress are entitled to the attention of the country, now, and there is some indication that the daily journals begin to realize the importance they will claim, this session, as matters of news. On Monday, Mr. Windom's silver bill was introduced in the House, by Mr. Conger of Iowa. We have seen, as yet, no analysis of its provisions, but the New York *Times* asserts that it differs in material points from the outline which the Secretary suggested in his annual report. The discussion which must be had upon it will, of course, develop its features, and it will be seen how much the new features serve to diminish the objections which have been so strongly presented to its general character.

The silver question will be influenced, certainly, if it should prove true that the English Government is about to adopt the measure ascribed to Mr. Goschen previously, of having the Bank of England issue small notes (one pound, and half a pound), redeemable in silver. There is evidence that the Treasury authorities have been for some time conferring with financial people in London in regard to such a scheme, and there seems to be reason to believe that it may be adopted. The Bank of England has a large amount of silver in its vaults, and its rate of interest still remains fixed at 6 per cent., indicating the pressure for money. That it may, therefore, be the policy to utilize silver as the basis for small notes is not beyond belief.

THE Democratic leaders in the House do not seem to shrink from the responsibility of wasting the time of the House, whenever they think they can talk Buncombe enough to deceive the people as to their motives. Tuesday last was as good as a *dies non*, through the filibustering of the minority over questions of order which had not the smallest practical importance even from a partisan point of view. Whether or not Mr. Reed should appoint tellers of a vote on adjournment, the liberties of the American people are entirely safe. And it was not in good taste for Mr. Carlisle to talk of usurpation of power by his successor, when no Speaker was ever more tyrannical than he in the matter of preventing votes on measures which commended themselves to the majority of the House, but not to his judgment. The methods by which he prevented votes on the Education bill, and on the bill to abolish the tax on home-grown tobacco, are part of our recent history.

There is good reason to hope that the majority have the toughness to hold out against all this effort to prevent legislation by delay. Certainly this Congress will disappoint the party that chose it, and the country as well, if it adjourn without passing several great measures to which it is committed by the declarations at Chicago, especially a Tariff revision in the interest of Protection. It has the opportunity, now, to do this, and a majority adequate, through narrow: that the opportunity will be equally good in the next Congress it would be rash to predict. And as this is perceived on the Republican side it is equally so on the Democratic, of course; Mr. Carlisle and his followers mean to prevent, to the best of their ability, the fruition of Republican measures in this Congress. They will oppose first, and obstruct last. That Mr. Reed's methods in dealings with them will go beyond a just limit we trust will not be the case; but it will be the merest child's play if the majority suffer itself to lose its right to legislate by a neglect to control with due firmness the methods of parliamentary procedure under which the right may be made effectual.

It is a mark of the profundity of the interest in the Race question in Southern politics that the absurd proposal of Senators

Butler and Morgan to deport Americans with dark complexions to Africa awakens serious discussion. In itself the plan is too absurd to deserve a moment's attention. It is nothing but a revival on a grand scale of the Colonization scheme, which added Liberia to the list of dead-alive republics. That contemplated only the transfer of the free negroes, always a very small percentage of the Southern blacks. This proposes to take this course with some seven millions of people. And the authors of the plan do not appear to have thought out the merely physical conditions of the problem. They do not tell us how many ships would be required, and for how many years, in carrying this vast mass of humanity across the ocean, nor the outlay and effort that would be required to establish them in new homes.

Nor does it seem to have been remembered that there is no authority vested either in the national or the State governments to enforce any scheme of migration on any citizen. He must go willingly if at all. And willingly the colored man will not go. A long acclimatization on this continent has unfitted him to become an African once more, as was shown by the Liberian experience. He has no immunity from the frightful coast fevers which make the dark continent a pest-house to all but its natives. And his condition as a resident of the United States is much more favorable to his material and higher welfare than a home in Africa could be. Both naturally, and through the discipline of Slavery, he is inclined to lean on the superior strength of the white race, and his close relations with it are the most promising feature of his situation. He is an American and not an African, just as his white neighbors are Americans and not Europeans. He is here to stay, and the conscience of the Nation demands that he shall have the opportunity to stay under conditions of progress, liberty, and political equality. Were it not for this demand, we should hear of no proposals for his deportation from a section which his labor has enriched and still is making to advance in prosperity.

If the public is well informed, the Ways and Means Committee have resolved, very properly, not to anticipate any part of the general Tariff measure by special relief bills, such as that demanded by our silk ribbon weavers in view of the decision of the Supreme Court, which admits ribbons as bonnet-trimmings at a very low duty. If there were no chance of carrying the main bill through both House and Senate, the refusal of such relief would be very unjust, as was the rejection of the bill to regulate the worsted duties, after it was evident that no general Tariff law could be passed. But in the present case the Committee are right in their purpose to keep in their main bill all these proposals, whose merit is so potent that they might demand urgency.

One of the hardest problems of the new Tariff has been solved by an agreement between the Wool Growers and the Woolen Manufacturers, through their several associations. This proposes duty of 11 and 12 cents a pound on the two grades of fine wools, and 2½ and 3 cents a pound on coarse carpet wools, as valued below or above fifteen cents a pound. They also propose to classify as scoured wool that which has been washed after clipping, thus bringing it under a much higher rate of duty. Of course, the Free Traders are very much disgruntled by an agreement being reached, and full of sympathy for the manufacturer who will have to use home-grown wool. As Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison frankly says, they regard the wool-duties as the Gibraltar of the Tariff, and there could be no greater disappointment for them than to have the farmers of the West attached to the maintenance of the protective policy by having these duties raised to a really protective level. And the shameless manner in which the Protectionists compose such differences, and avoid quarrels

among themselves over matters of detail, brings continual anguish to the advocates of foreign importation.

MR. FRANK HATTON, of the *Washington Post*, is an excellent person to lead the attack upon the Civil Service Reform which has been effected, although very imperfectly, by the Pendleton-Eaton law. His appearance at the head of the assailants is useful as helping the public to understand exactly what are the elements which are ready and anxious to go back to the old state of things. The country has not forgotten under what circumstances Mr. Hatton left the public service during Mr. Arthur's administration, and with that recollection vividly in mind, it would have been very much astonished to find Mr. Hatton doing anything but deplore the changes which have been effected since the happy days of the Star-Route manipulations.

Mr. Hatton has two backers, both of them Southern Congressmen,—Mr. Ewart of North Carolina, and Mr. Houck of Tennessee, both Republicans. They present some specific charges against the management of the affairs of the Commission before it was constituted as it now is by the appointment of Messrs. Roosevelt and Thompson. Even if these charges, that special facilities have been afforded to favored persons in the matter of passing examinations, were true, they would not prove the case. That a badly constituted Commission failed in its duty is no proof that the duty has not been discharged by one properly selected. At the utmost they might prove that the competitive examinations are an objectionable method, as being liable to leakage through collusion. But this constitutes no argument for a return to the Spoils System, such as Mr. Houck brazenly suggests. Mr. Houck, in fact, is a "back number" so far as party politics are concerned. His ideas appear to be derived in equal parts from the Jacksonian era of Spoils and the Stalwart period of jobbery. We hope that the free mountaineers of Eastern Tennessee are not fairly represented by such retrograde and low-hung statesmanship.

THE death of Mr. Walker Blaine is an event which has called out a very general expression of sympathy with his bereaved family. Of the sons of the Secretary of State, he was the one on whom his father evidently leaned, and he had inherited some of his notable intellectual qualities. He was a man of much natural amiability and conciliatory address, and it is said that much of the success of the State Department in recent negotiations was due to the admirable way in which he seconded Secretary Blaine's policy of the steel hand in the glove of velvet. His death evidently has made a profound impression on one whose health is ill-fitted to sustain such a shock.

THE Republican caucus of the Iowa Legislature has renominated Senator Allison, and his election is as good as certain, unless something beyond all reasonable expectation should occur to prevent it. The opposition to the Senator all turned on the issues of State politics. It was said that he took no interest in the railroad questions which have been puzzling Iowa. It also was said that he cared nothing for the troubles created by the Prohibitory Law, and one antagonist was put forward expressly because he was thought to be more favorable to the establishment of High License. But none of these things moved the legislators. They had been chosen with the understanding that Mr. Allison should be re-elected, and the fact that they had lost the governorship and had come near losing the legislature on the issues of local politics did not seem to release them from that understanding.

Although not a single issue of national politics except perhaps the Silver question entered into the struggle, there has been a persistent effort in the Mugwump newspapers to make out that Mr. Allison's views on the Tariff were the real cause of the difficulty, just as the same newspapers misrepresented the gains made by the Democrats in the State election. In the absence of any other political comfort, they have made the most of Iowa, and especially have found in it a salve for the sore places left by their

own prophecies of 1888 that the whole Northwest was about to repudiate the Protectionist policy, by voting for Mr. Cleveland. And they now predict that the election of such a Protectionist as Mr. Allison will have the most fatal results for the Republican party in that State. Why, we venture to inquire, should the Republican party in Iowa or anywhere else wish to continue to exist through the repudiation of its own principles?

ONE of these newspapers raked up Mr. Allison's speeches of 1870 to show what a Tariff reformer he had been in those days, eulogizing the Tariff of 1846 as the best we ever had, and denouncing that then in force as an oppressive War Tariff. Our contemporary should have the wit to see what uncomfortable reflections its own friends could draw from these speeches. In 1870 the Republicans of Iowa never had adopted a declaration in favor of the Protective policy. Mr. Allison as truly represented the feeling of his constituents then as he does now; he has moved with the people of his State from that position to one more in harmony with the party at large. And this conversion of whole communities in the West from Free Trade to Protection has been due to the benefits they have received in later years from the Tariff. Twenty years ago the westward limit of manufactures had barely reached the Mississippi. Chicago was still little more than a trading and pig-sticking city. The great water-power at Minneapolis and the lesser power at Des Moines were just beginning to be brought into the service of man. Now every part of the upper valley of the Mississippi has felt the benefit of the policy which brings the artisan nearer to the farmer, and every town is ambitious of becoming a manufacturing centre. To-day no man who held the views Mr. Allison ventilated in 1870 could be chosen Senator by the Republicans of any Western State.

If anything had been needed to dispose of ex-Governor Foraker of Ohio as a political figure, the exposure of the "Ballot-Box Conspiracy" which has been going on before a committee of the House of Representatives, would suffice. Mr. Foraker in some way got wind of a report that his Democratic rival for the governorship was one of a party which had laid its plans to secure from the United States a very fat contract for the supply of ballot-boxes of a certain patent make, the contract to be secured through the political influence of some of them, who were to remain behind the scenes. The gentleman especially designated in this report was Mr. Butterworth, and Mr. Foraker employed a go-between to secure him a copy, the pay for the service being the promise of help to obtain a political office. The document he required seems to have been forged to order by his agent, who supplied the signatures not only of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Butterworth, but of Senator Sherman and other prominent men of both parties. These signatures do not seem to have aroused in Mr. Foraker's mind any suspicion of its genuineness, as several of the Republicans thus put forward as engaging in this rascality were either luke-warm or unfriendly to his own election. The amazing part of the story is that shrewd Mr. Halstead of the *Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette* should have displayed equal readiness to swallow the forgery, although he discreetly suppressed the Republican signatures in publishing the document as an election weapon. Mr. Campbell at once denounced the forgery, and after some delay it was admitted by Mr. Halstead, while Mr. Foraker had nothing to say on the subject for several weeks afterward. The collapse of the business, as we remarked at the time of the election, contributed largely to the defeat of Mr. Foraker, and the election of a Democratic Governor of Ohio.

In the testimony taken it was alleged by the chief agent in the forgery, a person named Wood, that the document was merely part of a game of bluff to force the Democrats to give up an incriminating letter by a Republican politician, and that Gov. Foraker understood this very well at the time, and spoke of the signatures as "very like" those of the gentlemen who were supposed to have signed. It was not, he said, meant for publication, and

the indiscretion of showing it to Mr. Halstead and allowing him to print it, rested entirely with the Governor. But in fact this publication is the one redeeming feature in the bad business, as it showed that Mr. Halstead at least had faith in its genuineness and did not regard it as the forger says the Governor did.

Mr. Foraker comes out of the business badly shattered in his reputation as a public man. Aside from the personal and moral aspects of the performance, the willingness he had to "kill off" Mr. Sherman, Mr. Butterworth, and Mr. McKinley, as leaders who stood or might stand in his way, was very evident. But this was well known, long before, and even at Chicago, in 1888, the impression was general that notwithstanding his earnest professions of fidelity to Mr. Sherman's candidacy, he was quite ready to hear the "hurrah boys" propose his own name.

THE verdict in the Cronin case has suggested a movement for the reform of the Jury system in Illinois by enabling a three-fourths majority to bring in a verdict, while requiring unanimity for the infliction of capital punishment. If this law had been in force at the time of the trial of Dr. Cronin's murderers, it would have resulted in exactly the verdict that was brought in. The only difference would have been that the majority would not have been constrained to come to a compromise with the recalcitrant juror, and he would not have been obliged to give up his first opinion, which was for acquittal. But as the popular dissatisfaction with the verdict was not with the way it was reached, but with its very substance, something more than this is required. We might try the Scotch method, which enables such a majority to find any verdict, and which adds a third alternative to the "Guilty" and "Not Guilty" of English and American usage, viz.: "Not Proven." This last verdict does not prevent a new trial if new evidence against the accused has been discovered, but it forbids a second trial on the evidence on which this verdict of incompleteness has been pronounced.

In one respect Scotch usage is superior to English and American. It has no coroner's jury. The investigation of the circumstances attending a violent or suspicious death is made by a single official, the procurator fiscal, and his report to the authorities has all the weight of a verdict from the "crown's quest." In Massachusetts the coroner and his jury have been abolished, and the single official substituted. In that State there could be no such muddling of affairs as the Trenton coroner has achieved in the investigation of the circumstances attending the death of the dentist's wife. There was once a meaning in our present arrangement, but it has outlived its usefulness.

PREPARATIONS are making, throughout Pennsylvania, for the municipal and township elections which occur on the third Tuesday in February,—this year falling on the 18th of the month. In Philadelphia, the manoeuvres for the Republican nominations have shown the fact that the party organization here is now in charge of Mr. Quay's follower, Mr. David Martin,—the individual who insisted that the Republican Clubs should demand the repeal of the Civil Service system,—in combination with Mr. Charles A. Porter, the city contractor, formerly the henchman of Mr. McManes, but now devoted to the Quay regime. Messrs. Martin and Porter appear to have substantial control of city politics since the Democratic chiefs are in their chronic condition of quarrel. Mr. Charles F. Iseminger, whom it had been proposed to make the Democratic candidate for Tax Receiver, wrote a very explicit note, Tuesday, declining that honor. After saying that he was grateful, etc., for the consideration signified, he added the following pithy paragraph:

"A united and earnest party, battling for honest convictions, has the right to call upon its members to accept nominations regardless of the probabilities of success or defeat; but, when party unity is a matter of commerce, and personal interest is paramount to sincerity, no such obligation can be claimed, and I feel entirely at liberty to decline the nomination so proffered by your committee."

Mr. Iseminger's words are well spoken. His party managers make it easy for the "Dave" Martins and "Charley" Porters to run the city of Philadelphia. With one party controlled by Federal office-holders, and the other making its unity "a matter of commerce," what is there to hope for?

The vacancy left by Judge Kelley's death is to be filled by State Senator John E. Reyburn. Mr. Reyburn is in many particulars a strong and independent personality. He is one of that small number of legislators who choose to pay their fare on the Pennsylvania railroad instead of taking a pass, and of that still smaller number who make no announcement of the fact. He can be illy spared from Harrisburg, now, when there is hardly any one left to maintain any sort of independent thought or action in either house, for Mr. Reyburn, though a strong party man, frequently asserted his own views in opposition to "orders," and this, though the greatest crime known to the calendar, at the State Capitol, was usually to the advantage of the people of Pennsylvania.

THE nomination of Mr. Delamater for Governor is moving on, as we have explained it would. Mr. Quay's machine is in motion to that end, and will in due time grind out the prescribed grist. One of the most notable instances of its work is the removal of Mr. James H. Lambert from the editorial direction of the *Inquirer*, of this city. Mr. Lambert was a friend of General Hastings, and "the policy of the paper," it seems, is to support Mr. Quay's schemes, through thick and thin, and the editor therefore has been retired, and has gone on the proverbial "trip to Europe," for his health,—political, rather than personal. There need be no mistake as to the purposes of Mr. Quay, or as to his ability, while the President supports him, and Mr. Wanamaker deals out the post-offices, to nominate for Governor whoever he wants.

A TERRIBLE story of a massacre of Siberian exiles by Russian soldiers at Yakutsk, has been set afloat by the *London Times*, and was suspicious on that account,—both because the *Times* has proved itself capable of publishing sensational tales without good authority, and because it is the policy of the paper to uphold the Russophobic ideas which Lord Salisbury inherits from Lord Beaconsfield. Whether, besides, the Nihilist "Stepniak" is one of its editorial staff, as is said to be the case, we do not undertake to know.

The Russian Government has put forth what it claims is the truth of the case. This statement is that the Nihilist prisoners at Yakutsk had corrupted their guards and had established there a secret printing establishment, in which the manifestoes and other documents of the party were prepared for transmission to St. Petersburg and elsewhere. This statement is confirmed by the independent testimony of the Nihilists themselves. It is said farther that the discovery of this fact and the attempt to capture the entire plant was met with armed resistance, in which several on both sides were killed. Also that after the trial of the persons implicated in the business, and their sentence to be deported to various other points, they and their party drew revolvers and began to fire on the police and the soldiers in charge of them. This statement has a doubtful look, though it may be true. It perhaps is intended to cover some atrocity of revenge from the soldiers, who most have resented the fierce and desperate resistance of the Nihilists. Apart from this the story seems credible enough, if one leaves out the official eulogies on the clemency and patience of the Yakutsk authorities. The authorities always display these qualities in a high degree,—in official reports.

In considering the whole question it is necessary to remember that the Nihilists are an entirely desperate class, who have killed one Czar and sentenced another to death; that they make no concealment at all, but on the contrary freely avow their methods of assassination, putting these forward as a strictly legitimate means of overturning the order of society; and that the women for whom Mr. Kennan claims our sympathies,—and who must be pitied, no matter what political considerations are involved,—

have been among the boldest leaders of the party, and planners of its most frightful acts. Above all, we must remember the system under which Russia exists, a government nominally despotic but really irresponsible, consisting of a vast bureaucracy which no oversight can control. Witness the operations of M. Pobodenoszeff in crushing out the Protestant communities of the Baltic Provinces,—upon which procedure the Czar some weeks ago summarily called a halt.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK.

MR. GOULD did some strong bull talk the past week, and though there is not exactly implicit confidence in what he says about the stock market, yet as the majority of people are bulls and want to see prices going up, they want to believe Mr. Gould when he says they are. He, as usual, talked most about Missouri Pacific. It is a little curious that with Wabash, Manhattan, Western Union, and Texas Pacific besides Missouri Pacific to look after in the market, he scarcely ever deigns to mention in any of his newspaper interviews either of these stocks except the last one. One might imagine from perusal of a collection of these interviews for the past two years, that he had no interest in any property except Missouri Pacific. He at one time used to talk about Western Union in the same way, and continued it until he had reduced his holdings to a satisfactory minimum. As whenever he came out very strong on Western Union in the old times, the stock usually declined more or less, so it has been with Missouri Pacific. Every interview in which this stock was lauded has been followed by a break in its price,—until now.

So fixed had the idea become in the minds of the traders that a decline was to follow a bull interview on Missouri Pacific, that they sold it in quite a lively way after the last appeared, and rather unexpectedly the stock went up, instead of breaking, which according to all precedents it ought to have done. The fact is the road really is in a vastly better condition than it was a year ago, when the crops had been a failure, or nearly that, in the Missouri Pacific's territory. From independent sources we get the information that the equipment of the road is inadequate to handle the business, and necessarily the earnings must be that degree better than they were as compared with the time when the road had all its sidings filled with empty cars because there was nothing for them to carry. The St. Louis & San Francisco road is also doing an excellent business at this time, but it will need it all to make up the money it paid away for dividends on the preferred stock when they were not earned. The dividend due for the last quarter of the year was passed. In the circular stating that this was necessary, the managers virtually acknowledged that they ought to have taken such action a year before. They said the last three quarterly dividends paid had not been earned, and they had exhausted their means for paying further. The stock had a big fall on this, and may perhaps be a purchase at present quotations.

Despite the low price of grain its movement to Chicago from the interior continues on a large scale, and from Chicago to the seaboard for export. This makes big business for the railroads both west and east of Chicago, and their earnings continue to be very satisfactory. Some Western operators turned bear on the granger stocks recently, predicting that the great crop movement was over, and that earnings would for some time to come make unfavorable comparisons with the year before. There was a little lull for the moment, but it was brief, and the movement was resumed with renewed vigor. It is significant that while the earnings of the Northwest roads for the year 1889 were only \$352,806 in excess of the previous year (the total was \$26,185,000), the increase in December alone was \$242,337. The months of October, November, and December had to make up for decreases earlier in the year to bring the company out ahead on the twelve months' comparison. It is reported that there is constant shortage of cars among the western roads, although not so severe as about a month or six weeks ago. The east-bound roads are certainly doing well. The east-bound tonnage from Chicago is nearly doubled over last year, and the earnings of the trunk lines are increasing weekly. Canada Southern stock has been going up under what certainly appears to be investment buying. The Lake Shore earnings for the first two weeks of January are reported to show a comparative increase of \$60,000. As a 5 per cent. stock this year Lake Shore will probably go to 110 when money gets cheaper. The Nickel Plate 4s are selling above 95, and the first preferred stock about 70. This ought to be a purchase for a long pull. The day when it will pay a dividend cannot be very far off.

The unexpected way in which the grain movement keeps up, began to alarm the western operators who have been bearing the market, and they covered a good many of their shorts the past

week. The market, in fact, did not wear a healthy look for bear operations after the Reading scare had subsided. Constant hammering kept it very flat, and discouraged outsiders from trading, but it brought out no long stock in any important amount, and the bears got uneasy. Mr. Gould's talk, and the talk of some other operators of more or less prominence, all on the bull side, and predicting a great rise in prices, also had some effect. The bull argument on the coal stocks had sound sense in it. These stocks have long been a menace, from the known bad condition of the coal trade, but their market movement seems to have culminated when the row and explosion took place in Reading. Now it is argued that the worst has been seen. The most that unfavorable climatic conditions can do has been done; the financial state of the companies is known, and the securities are selling on that basis. Any changes must be for the better, and therefore it is no use trying to bear these stocks any longer on conditions which have passed. Even Deacon White, the bull on Lackawanna but bear on Reading, says he would sooner buy than sell the securities of the latter company now.

Some stimulus was imparted to the market by the cable despatches from London that the Bank of England was about to issue £1 silver notes. It stirred up the silver men wonderfully and they predicted a big boom in prices if this were done. Their enthusiasm was a trifle chilled by the later despatches, which threw doubt upon the statement. The subject, however, is a most interesting one and will be worth some exposition when Wall street has had time to discuss it more. Discussion brings out facts and diffuses light, even if it does waste words sometimes.

NATIONAL AID TO EDUCATION.

IF the Republicans in Congress regard the general wishes of their party, or have respect for the principles which hold it together, or care for the declarations it has repeatedly made, they will see that a measure such as the Blair bill becomes a law before this session ends. The Republican Senate has now three times passed this bill, and those who controlled the Democratic House have three times smothered it, by preventing its coming to a vote. The time has arrived when it must be, as it can be, dealt with squarely, and the omission of the present Congress to pass it would imply the same thing as its open and definite defeat.

We do not mean by these statements to designate it as a partisan measure, in any sense. It claims and has had, happily, support from Democrats in both branches of Congress. But it is necessary to put the responsibility of its success or its failure on the present majority. They have control in both Houses, and the President is in party accord with them. Such a condition has not existed since the Blair bill first (1884) passed the Senate. The difficulties in the way have been removed: this Congress can pass the measure if it chooses to do so. Mr. Carlisle was not in a situation this time to pack the Education Committee of the House against educational progress, nor is he in the chair to baffle the House in its efforts to come to a vote.

The situation in the South, which demanded years ago the help of the National government, is unchanged. Illiteracy remains to menace the nation's welfare. The public schools in vain struggle against the mass of ignorance which confronts them. Some progress has been made, but it is only enough to show that a satisfactory work with present means is impossible. If any one has been deluded by the pretenses that a great and encouraging advance is shown in the schools of the black States, let him read the figures of the annual reports. Mr. Dawson, the late Commissioner of the National Bureau,—who, we believe, honestly and faithfully labored to forward educational work in the South,—pointed out in his report of 1886-7 that the expenditure on schools in that section then approached, in proportion to wealth, the expenditure of the Northern States, yet he showed that the work done was still greatly deficient. His tabular statements in that report, and in the one for 1887-8, (sent out within a few days from Washington), all show the same conditions. In the South generally, the schools are too few, the term is too short, the salaries of teachers are too low, the qualification of teachers is defective, there are few good school-houses, and scarcely any of the appliances and apparatus needed for efficient instruction. We could readily cite the figures that show this, but it is not necessary in the present

article. We refer any one who doubts to the reports themselves, as we should like to refer, also, the uncandid or blind persons who profess to be advocates of humanity, intelligence, and free government, and yet declare that there is evidence that the national aid is not called for in this instance.

If, on the other hand, the need of the Southern schools is so pressing, and the menace of the ignorance with which they cannot deal is so great, the ability of the nation to render the required aid is undiminished. There is money in the treasury. It is not because the United States is impoverished or embarrassed that it cannot protect its own foundations of intelligence. For years the surplus revenue has been in the neighborhood of a hundred millions of dollars annually, and the temptation has been strong to waste the money on unnecessary or corrupting measures. Under such circumstances, the refusal, or the omission, to take a tenth part of the surplus for eight years, to help the States burdened with illiteracy to educate and train their children, must be explained simply by the motive of animosity to education itself.

There are, fortunately, many sincere and courageous Southern men who testify in this case as the truth and their own conscience and patriotism demand. Let us cite here what Mr. Finger, the Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina, says in a recent letter to Dr. Harris, the present National Commissioner of Education. This is his emphatic testimony:

"There is great misunderstanding in the northern section of the Union as to progress the South is making in public education.

"Sanguine men have traveled South and returned after looking into a few cities and talking with the few (comparatively speaking) real friends of public education, and reported what conveyed a very false impression. The truth is that a very large proportion of the leaders in politics of both political parties are opposed to public education in any other sense than that of charity, whether reference is had to whites or blacks. To say that any considerable proportion of the old slave owners is favorable to the education of the Negroes is not in accordance with my observation and experience. To say that the South is in a financial condition to support a good system of schools is not the truth. To say that illiteracy in the South will be much reduced in the near future without help from the national government is what I do not believe. To say that it is the duty of Congress to assist in the education of Negroes is to my mind as plain a proposition as that two and two are four.

"Those of us in the South who stand for a liberal support of public schools know the odds against which we contend, and if it were not for our faith in the cause, and a hope that prejudices would subside from whatever quarter they come, or exist, and that help will be extended for the sake of the preservation of our civil and religious liberties, if not from a sense of justice, we would fall by the way and out of the fight."

This is indeed a Macedonian cry. And yet it does not ask for charity, but for justice. It does not suggest special and questionable legislation, but the plainest and most appropriate duty of the Nation. If it be not constitutional, patriotic, and legitimate for a Republic to assure itself against the peril of its own illiteracy, then what function would common-sense permit it to exercise? And if, contemplating the history of the United States since the New Year's day of 1863, there are not the most tremendous reasons for national aid to the States in which millions of slaves have been made freemen and voters, it must be that the experience of mankind and the wisdom of statesmen have been in vain.

HOW "BOSSISM" CONTRIBUTES TO HARMONY.

"PRACTICAL POLITICS" are somewhat hard to define. When the phrase first came into use it was supposed to mean a certain unscrupulousness in the use of means for the gaining of party advantage. The "practical politicians" were those who "did not set up to be saints," but who supplied, it was thought, the want of the higher refinement of virtue by their intense loyalty to the party with which they were associated. They might not go all lengths, but they would not be overscrupulous as to the use of instruments to secure success.

It soon, however, began to appear that the party's success was not an object of especial desire to these gentlemen, unless they

individually controlled and profited by it. When a critical juncture arrived at which their retirement to the background became necessary to that success, they were the last to acquiesce in such an arrangement. Then it was discovered that one of the chief ends for which party exists is to "vindicate" those of its supporters who happen to be under a cloud with the public, and more than once in recent years the Republican party especially has been thus sacrificed to the vindication of its questionable friends.

Another discovery as to the significance of "Practical Politics" dawns on the public mind when a party has won a victory and comes to the distribution of the offices at its disposal. It might be supposed that a wise and prudent regard for the present harmony and future success of the party would lead to a careful and even anxious consideration of the claims of all wings and factions of the party in their distribution. By no means. The real object of the distribution is not to strengthen the party so much as to give control of it to whichever faction can get uppermost and destroy all the rest by exclusion from the rewards which are supposed to hold parties together. That such a one-sided distribution has been the ruin of more parties than one is a fact as well established by our political experience as anything can be. But the practical politician cares for none of these things. He is not large-minded enough to take a look ahead. He lives in the hand-to-mouth scramble of to-day, and his own present success and influence are worth vastly more to him than is the strongest assurance of party success in the future.

We may parody famous words of Coleridge in saying that he who begins by loving his party better than the country, will go on to love his faction better than the party, and will end by loving himself a great deal better than either. That is the *descensus Avernii* of what are called "Practical Politics," and it is altogether well that it should be so. It helps to the ruin and overthrow of faction, so long as the heart of the people is sound, by bringing the unscrupulousness of this kind of political management into such clear light as must outrage the popular conscience in the long run. If there were no popular conscience to outrage then "Practical Politics" would be the best method of administration, as corresponding exactly to the needs of a conscienceless people.

The present situation of the Republican party in this and some other States illustrates this downward progress very exactly. We have come to the point where party seems to exist for the benefit of a very few men, to whose glorification and exaltation the very interests of the party itself have been sacrificed. And the farther we have got in this process the worse the outlook for the party future, the smaller the chance of harmony in the present. In New York, Mr. Thomas C. Platt carries his evil reputation into the highest councils, and is the leader to whose judgment the present Administration especially defers in the bestowal of national patronage. Even when questions have arisen between him and Mr. Miller and Mr. Depew,—the two men who, more than any others, secured the vote of the State to Mr. Harrison in the National Convention and at the polls,—it has been Mr. Platt whose wishes have been decisive.

As a consequence all the mercenary and manageable elements of the party have been gathered under his leadership as never before, and this caricature of Roscoe Conkling, the "Me Too" of the fiasco of 1881, actually possesses a control of State politics at least as complete as did the far abler but unwise Senator at whose beck he once moved. His latest achievement in political management has been his attempt to rehabilitate Mr. John J. O'Brien, of the Eighth Ward of New York. Last year this man was cast out of the County Committee for practicing the most shameful treachery to the party in trading off votes for local offices and national. It was not the first time that he had played this trick, but it was the first that it was brought fully home to him. Mr. O'Brien made court to Mr. Platt for restoration. The County Committee is not so manageable as might be desired, but the "Business Men's Republican Club," organized in the campaign of 1888, is approachable. So on the motion of one of Mr.

Platt's workers, Mr. O'Brien, with his Eighth Ward Association of professional politicians and detected traitors, is admitted as a branch of this new organization, as a first step towards his restoration to full membership in the party. In one sense, not unfitly, for both Mr. Platt and Mr. O'Brien "mean business," the move is one for the strengthening and consolidation of the ex-Senator's forces.

It is not surprising that the step has been a stirring up of strife within the party. Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss withdraws from the Club, as having no wish to share its membership with Mr. O'Brien, on whose treachery he sat in judgment last year as a member of the County Committee. Others no doubt will follow, until this "Business Men's Club" shall be purged sufficiently of its more responsible and independent element to fit it for the service of Mr. Thomas C. Platt.

Where is there anything "practical" in these proceedings, if by that we mean the real service of the common cause? If, however, we mean simply that to be "practical" in politics is to attain the narrowest and most selfish ends by the meanest and most unscrupulous means, then the expression is perfectly accurate, according to present usage.

A DRIVE THROUGH THE PYRENEES.¹

IT is midwinter by the calendar, but the weather is that of May, as we set out in imagination to accompany Mr. Dix in his midsummer drive through a region singularly neglected by Americans who make European tours,—the Pyrenees mountains. The starting point is Biarritz, that Biscayan watering-place to which the patronage of the once potential, now pitied, Empress Eugénie gave a vogue that has long outlived her reign. It is but thirteen hours by rail from Paris and five miles from Bayonne the Invincible, that grim survival of the middle ages. Though the imperial villa is now tenantless, others still spring up and the undulating main street of the little town is busy and brisk. We repair to the stone parapet in front of the bathing-pavilion of red and yellow brick and look forth from the platform where sit matronly French dowagers, with their daughters under their eye. Before us is a broad, smooth beach, the shore sweeping off in a long, lazy crescent with a lighthouse in the distance, while on the other hand bluffs come boldly down to the water and break up into strange gaunt capes and peninsulas. Though the scope of diversions is much the same as on this side of the Atlantic, Biarritz has a cosmopolitan aspect beyond that of Newport or Long Branch. While the majority of its twenty-one thousand visitors are French, there is a goodly sprinkling of English, and a stronger reinforcement from Spain, which is but an hour distant. Austrians have long appreciated its attractions, Italians and Russians here join in the pursuit of health and pleasure, as prescribed by fashion.

From Biarritz we turn eastward and passing through Orthez, once the capital of Bearn, and home of the redoubtable Gaston Phœbus, whom Froissart chronicles, arrive at Pau, the birth-place of Henry of Navarre. This "Little Paris of the South," favored with an even climate and rare freedom from winds, runs a race as a winter resort with Nice and Mentone, and gathers a colony of thirty thousand. In that season it becomes a British oligarchy, with all its expensive amusements, including a tri-weekly fox-hunt. From its hotel terrace there is a celebrated view of the peaks of the Pyrenees, full seventy miles across. "Icy peaks are not all that is seen. In front of them the ranges rise, still high from the plain, but smoothed and softened with the green of pines and turf. Between these and the Pau valley spread hidden leagues of rolling plains, swelling as they approach us into minor ravelins of foothills known as the *coteaux*; and little poplar-edged streams, 'creaming over the shallows,' winding their way toward the valley just below us, are coming from their long slopes to join the hurrying Gave de Pau. Houses and hamlets are here and there, and the even streak of the railway; and over toward the *coteaux* we see the village of Jurançon, famed for its wines. The terrace falls sheer away, a fifty-foot wall from where we stand, and at its base, as we lean over the parapet, we see houses and alleys, and just beneath us a school-yard of shouting, frolicking children. To the right, along the terrace a few hundred yards, stands a stout old building, square and firm, which we know at once for the castle of Henry of Navarre."

Twenty-five miles south of Pau is Laruns, fairly among the highlands. Hence a "breack" conveys visitors a few miles further up to Eaux Bonnes on the left, or to Eaux Chaudes on the right.

¹A MIDSUMMER DRIVE THROUGH THE PYRENEES. By Edwin Asa Dix. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1890.

To the stern, peaceful valley of the latter used to come Marguerite of Angoulême, the famous writer of "The Heptameron" and patron of the Reformation, and here found inspiration for her thoughts and writings. Eaux Bonnes, whose entire area is a little over half an acre, is more popular at the present day, but seems to have reached the limit of possible accommodation for houses and visitors. "Like a full-bodied but tight-bodied dowager, she devoutly hopes she will not have to grow any fatter." Still further up is a tiny independent republic, 3,000 feet above the sea, and noted for the longevity of its inhabitants. Thither we accompany our indefatigable guide, climbing upward across the Bridge of Hell, and find that Goust consists of eight hoary, grey-stone hovels. About seventy persons live here, but most of them are away in the fields during the day. The women who are seen cheerfully answer questions and ask others in their turn. Their life is easily revealed. They are governed by a little council of old men; they pay no taxes; they always inarry within the village unless the council grants a dispensation. They are frugal, contented, religious.

The "Route Thermale," which connects the chief resorts of the French Pyrenees, is one of the wonders of Louis Napoleon's régime. Before his time, to visit these resorts successively required tedious journeys in and out of each separate valley, unless the determined traveler should scale the high foot-paths over the forbidding mountain-ridges between. But now this imperial carriage-road, beginning at Eaux Bonnes, runs a hundred miles, in the main parallel with the central crest of the range. Over four of the huge barriers thrown northward and enclosing the recesses in which lurk the healing springs, this marvel of engineering skill rears itself serpent-like, then sinks and winds through the broad valleys. Arches and viaducts are thrown over gaping clefts; bridges span frightful chasms; the road winds and turns on itself; it crawls along the ledges, gouges a path into the hill, and carves its way down to the valley; throughout it is wide and firm, and inspires the traveler with an easy sense of its safety. In winter buried in ice, in spring damaged by freshets, rarely passable before June, yet each summer it emerges prepared to minister to the comfort of its throng of visitors. Carriages, horses, and drivers, are at hand, strong and well equipped, and decorated with elaborate finery.

Cauteretz is the most famous place among the Pyrenees. Hither also came Marguerite of Angoulême and Rabelais, and even, if tradition may be trusted, Julius Cæsar. Hither came in early manhood the still surviving laureate of England, with his bosom-friends, and long afterward returned alone to apostrophize its stream,

"All along the valley, stream that flashest white,
Deepening thy voice with the deepening of the night."

From Cauteretz there are walks and promenades and excursions in all directions, but for these the reader is referred to Mr. Dix's book. We must not fail to mention the scene of a later excursion, Gavarnie, which is fitly called "A Colosseum of the Gods." This giant semi-circle of precipices, a mile in diameter, forms the Spanish frontier. It is "the most magnificent face of naked rock to be seen in Europe. Its cliffs rise first a sheer fourteen hundred feet without a break; there is a narrow shelf of snow, and above this ledge they rise to another, and then climb in stages upward still, perpendicular and black, in a waste of escarpments and buttresses, terraced with widening snow-fields tier on tier, until their brows and cornices are nodding overhead almost a mile above the arena. Higher yet, the separate summits stand like towers in the white glaciers on the top; the Cylindre, at 10,900 feet above the sea, is partly hidden at the left by its own projecting flanges, and nearer the centre of the arc the Marboré is but an outwork concealing the greater Mont Perdu, the highest mountain in the French Pyrenees."

Thanks to our friendly guide for his entertaining ride, its views alternately charming and sublime, its glimpses of the life and character of the French provinces, and the admirable extracts from the old chronicles which reveal a still stranger life than that of the Pyrenees of to-day. Mr. Dix deserves no small measure of credit for his book, and the publishers have given it a charming dress, with a number of good illustrations in photogravure.

J. P. L.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE annual meeting of the Society to protect Children from Cruelty was held on Monday, and the statistics furnished on that occasion brings forcibly to mind the extent of the operations of the organization and the value of its efforts in the cause of humanity. In the thirteen years of its existence the Society has received and investigated 9,822 complaints, involving the custody of 22,581 children, has removed 7,216 children from bad surroundings, and has secured 2,776 convictions in cases prosecuted.

A little reflection upon these figures will cause rejoicing in the heart of the practical philanthropist.

THE race around the world between Miss Bisland and Miss "Nellie Bly" will probably serve its purpose of thoroughly advertising the enterprising journals who pay the expenses of the hasty trip. Just what good accrues to anybody else is problematical. That it is possible to encircle the globe in seventy-five days, thereby going Jules Verne five better, may be a fact of curious interest to a few, though the many will scarcely desire to do their traveling under like pressure. Human nature appears to affect phenomena; men who eat glass bottles and women who play the piano with their toes have a superior claim on the consideration of the race. Presumably people who can travel three times as fast as the average tourist belong in the same category.

AMONG the silent forces at work in the intellectual vineyard of Philadelphia is "The Pegasus," a little Club whose membership is limited to twenty-one, and whose object is the study of poetry and the cultivation of a spirit of fraternity and mutual helpfulness in the ranks of its members. Nearly all the younger verse-writers in this city and two or three of the best known magazinites in New York belong to the club, and once a month, in an upper room on Broad street near Locust, this company of choice spirits is gathered together to listen to the reading of manuscripts, which, later on, may appear in the leading magazines as their daintiest offerings in verse. The standard of criticism is severe, and it is not too much to say that much of the poetry which has passed the censorship of the club is likely to take rank permanently in our literature.

The Pegasus held its annual meeting last week, and if pressure to enter its fold be a guide, it is in a flourishing condition.

THE secession of a large body of energetic and earnest women from the ranks of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will doubtless grieve many advocates of Prohibition as a political shibboleth. But to the ordinary observer the movement will appear rather as a development than as disintegration. It is true that "in union there is strength," but also true that the tendency of reform to run into hard and fast dogmatic ruts needs just this sort of corrective. The effort to unite temperance with partisanship has fatal defects; so also has the attempt to show that Temperance and Prohibition are convertible terms. The new Women's Christian Temperance Alliance, in declaring for non-partisan and non-sectarian Christian temperance work, rises to the dignity of an important movement; while in its declaration in favor of a local option law it shows a desire to face existing facts, and to work out reform upon practical lines.

THE cable reports concerning the insanity of John Ruskin, sad as they are, will scarcely cause surprise. That something was wrong with Mr. Ruskin has been generally admitted for the past three years, and those most intimately acquainted with his eccentricities of manner were the most fully prepared to hear that his mental powers had at last broken down. Great genius, such as his, oftentimes approaches closely to that strange borderland upon whose farther side lies madness, and the erratic utterances which occasionally crop out through even his most valuable critical work, evidence a mind of abnormal brilliancy operating under great strain, and out of harmony with its environment. After all proper deductions have been made, however, it will still be found that Ruskin's contributions to art criticism and to the knowledge of the higher truths of literature, (especially as these bear upon verity of thought and expression), have excelled those of any other worker of the century; and even though we pass by "Stones of Venice" and "Modern Painters," we shall look in vain for anything as perfect in its way as "Sesame and Lilies," or "Ethics of the Dust," or for any series of letters containing the suggestive force of "Fors Clavigera."

SOME TENDENCIES OF AMERICAN FICTION.

AN eminent physician once exclaimed "God bless the novelists, they take us out of the cares and trials that beset our daily paths and open up new and ideal worlds of enjoyment to us!"

Surely these words were spoken before the days of modern realism, in the good old times when people read novels for innocent diversion and have been known to read far into the small hours, without having their souls stirred to their depths by some question of doctrine or morality, lured on to regardlessness of the flight of time by their absorbing interest in a labyrinthine misunderstanding between Dorothea and St. Giles, or the relentless treatment of love's young dream by some stern parent or guardian. The novelists whom this physician honored with his approval were doubtless

of the class to which most of our great romancers in the past have belonged,—those who used realism as one of the instruments of their art, not as an inexorable system,—how else could he have congratulated those who retreated from their own depressing actualities into the fictitious dreariness and sordidness that pervade so many novels of the present day? Witness, for example, the dreary dolours of "Mark Rutherford," or "The Story of an African Farm." The former would have been little read had not Mr. Howells assured us of its superior excellence, and having once entered upon its perusal the least gentle reader would have felt himself to be guilty of cold-blooded indifference to human suffering had he, at any time in the course of the story, deliberately turned his back upon the wretchedness of the hero, which, unfortunately, lasts clear through to the end of the book. The author not only presents to us a life of singular disappointment and unhappiness, but one apparently unsustained by the sense of moral rectitude that would seem to be the appropriate reward of a character of such fine conscientiousness and unselfish devotion to duty as that of Mark Rutherford. Dull gray is the pervading atmosphere of this tale from beginning to end; there are no side-lights, no sudden illuminings of earth and sky at dawn or at sunset, and we close the volume wondering if nature is ever as inartistic as its writer.

Some of Mr. Howells's own realistic stories teach impressive lessons, as, for instance, the gradual decline and fall of Bartley Hubbard; but where is the lesson taught by Mark Rutherford, unless it be to expect nothing of life with the prospect of receiving less?—not that a lesson is one of the essentials of fiction; but because when the entertainment is scant one naturally looks for instruction.

The author of "The Story of an African Farm," not content with presenting the sadder side of life, depicts it in its most revolting aspects and that with microscopic exactness even to Tante Sannie's feet washings and fleshly consolations on the death of departed relatives. The few among the author's characters who rise above the level of the brute or the charlatan, only find in their larger spiritual equipment new avenues through which suffering may enter their souls and so, dragging out their lives amid wretched surroundings, and philosophical maunderings that begin in doubt and end in despair, finally die with expressions of vague and hopeless misery upon their lips, only equalled in vagueness and hopelessness by those with which Mr. Robert Ingersoll comforts the friends of the departed in his gracefully worded funeral orations. This depressing phase of English realism, however, seems less prone to beguile the American novelist than another phase which may be called the deadly dull. Its votaries seem to aim at being a little more prosaic than every-day life, and in their endeavor to remove all attractions of what they deem the meretricious sort in the way of incident, plot and situation, even reduce the conversations, from which one might reasonably expect some diversion, to the same dead level of the commonplace. This may not be the age of conversation *par excellence*, as was that of a certain period in England beginning with Johnson and ending with Macaulay; or of certain other periods in French history when the *salon* exerted an important influence upon literature and politics; but surely conversation is not a lost art, even if its character has changed, and there are few drawing-rooms in which better talk cannot be heard, any day in the week, than that with which Mr. Howells's and Mr. James's young women regale us. Yet these women are very cleverly drawn in certain minor particulars, they dress well and use the proper phrases in discussing current topics of the day, while the writer is often positively artistic in drawing their small weaknesses and vanities which their husbands and brothers accept as a necessary part of the feminine make-up, to be borne with the stolid or cheerful patience that not infrequently marks the endurance of a hopeless and incurable malady. In reading these novels we are reminded of various persons of our acquaintance, are moved to say that the characters are life-like, and in the pleasure that the style affords us, especially if Mr. Howells or Mr. James holds the pen, are in danger of mistaking instances for types and that within a narrower range of vision than appears at a first glance.

It is not however upon realism of the deadly dull sort that we would dwell; that has already been talked about more than enough, and will doubtless wear itself out in the hands of the many less skillful writers who are endeavoring to follow in the footsteps of its gifted high priests. Another phase, and one that threatens far greater danger to literature and to life, is that which comes from foreign schools and which, unwholesome as it is in its native habitat, is still more dangerous and disastrous when transplanted to other soils. For some years we were almost solely dependent upon France for microscopic studies of morbid life, character, and situation; but within a short period the extensive importations from Russia and other northern countries have enlarged the realistic horizon, and still more recently Spain has begun to send in her returns. Many of these novels, notably those of Tolstoi, have in

them, with all the objections which may be made to the scenes and characters introduced, a high moral purpose and teach valuable and impressive lessons. Some of our novelists, however, with a strange fatuity, and as if in defiance of the charge of American seriousness in literature, have seized what may be looked upon as the outer shell of realism, carefully avoiding its inner spirit. Hence we have in some of our later fiction the distortions in life and situation that the French realists delight in depicting, united to a certain gross elaboration that marks the northern novelist, with the moral lessons entirely left out—a sort of literary slumming for its own sake with no good end in view, that is not only aimless but distinctly debasing in its tendencies. One of the latest developments of this phase of novel writing is to be found in the stories of Mr. Edgar Saltus, a writer whose fine epigrammatic, condensed, and graphic style, notably exhibited in his "Life of Honoré de Balzac," is worthy of nobler scenes than those which he generally chooses to portray. These novels, in common with many others, although not realistic in the sense of being of the soil or a picture of American life as it is, for they abound in extravagant and fanciful details, are yet the direct outcome of the importation of the erotic wing of the realistic school into our literature. The baleful effect of such fiction is that by its followers the passion of love, which is as much the natural and legitimate theme of the novel writer as of the poet, is stripped of its finer spiritual elements and reduced to the level of hate, avarice, or any of the baser passions. If this is the sort of mental pabulum, in the way of light literature, upon which the rising generation is to be nourished, may we not well sigh for the lords and ladies, knights and castles of Scott, Jane Porter, and other early romancers? These writers could be realistic, too, in the true sense of the word, as Sir Walter proves when he draws such characters as Jeanie and douce Davie Deans, a lover of the Dumbiedikes type, Andrew Fairservice, Isaac the Jew, and a host of others scattered through his works.

If we do not demand a high moral lesson to be taught by what is called our best fiction, which too apparent purpose seems to be the ground and front of its offending in the eye of many of its critics, let us at least require of it a reasonable degree of wholesomeness, that old fashioned ideals of goodness be not entirely sacrificed to fine-spun theories, and that there be enough ideality left in it to act as a corrective to the gross materialism of the age. It is the modern fashion of speaking of realism as an invention of the period, or rather of certain leading *littérateurs* of the day, as Mr. Howells and Mr. James in America, MM. Daudet and Zola in France, and of Count Tolstoi, Tchernishevsky and others in Russia that tends to obscure our vision with regard to the realism of so many writers of an earlier date, who used it as they used ideality, romance, humor and pathos, according to the dictates of their reason and the leadings of their individual genius.

George Eliot, in consequence of the fidelity and conscientious accuracy with which she drew her characters and scenes, deserves a high place in the temple of realism, and yet how much more was she than a realist?—touching always the life that she portrayed with the finer touch of spirituality, and treating her personalities, whatever their faults and failures and whatever she herself may have professed to believe or to disbelieve, as the children of a Father who designed them all for the noblest uses, and would be satisfied with nothing short of the perfection of sonship. Why else did she judge her characters with such inexorable severity, being satisfied with no standard short of the highest?

We are not wont to hear Thackeray spoken of as a realist, yet where do we meet finer cut pictures of life than those of Lady Kew, the brilliant, wicked Becky, Beatrix Esmond in youth and in old age, and brutish Barnes Newcomb? Nor are these personalities less life-like because the effect is heightened by exquisite humor and deepened by tender pathos; or because the cynical, calculating and dastardly characters are balanced by such fine drawings as those of lovely Lady Castlewood, generous Harry Warrington, and the chivalrous, reverent figure of the Colonel, bearing everything from the Campaigner because she happened to be a woman, and devoutly saying "Adsum" at the close of his life's sad day. None the less life-like are these, we say, if high aims and hopes and noble loves and sacrifices belong to life, as much as coldness and cruelty and baseness and despair.

It may be that we have passed the happy period when fairy tales have power to charm, and never feel tempted to take down from the shelves our copy of "The Thousand and One Nights," even to touch with lingering fondness the covers that once held for us such a moving world of wonder and delight; yet our pulses must have grown sluggish indeed, and our imaginations sadly dull if neither is quickened or stirred by a good rousing romance of the old-fashioned sort, such as have been so skillfully woven by Whyte Melville, the Baroness Tautphœus, Mrs. Oliphant, Jean Ingelow, Mrs. Alexander, and Professor Hardy; or if we cannot sit up o' nights, like Dr. Johnson, not over such sentimentalities as those of Evelina, but over some of the exquisite imaginings of the elder

Hawthorne, such tales as Mr. Crawford invokes for our entertainment from the Eastern world of mystery and romance, or from the serener surroundings of an English village; or some such fairy tale of every-day life as Mr. Besant builds for us in his Palace of Delight; or as Edmund About and Théophile Gautier brought forth from the rich store houses of their fancy. Mr. Besant, it must be admitted, teaches a lesson in some of his tales, and lessons in novels are objected to; but these are wrapped about with so much intricacy of plot and mystery of *dénouement*, that like the morals of "Alice in Wonderland" and Mr. Kingsley's "Water Babies," they can be taken without a grimace by the least didactic of mortals, child or adult.

But there is always a streak of light in the sky, be it never so dark, and some American writers of the younger group are proving that the most romantic stories still have power to stir "our age's drowsy blood," notably Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, Mrs. Catherwood, and some of the later Southern writers. Mr. Hearn, it is true, presents his tales embowered in a tropical luxuriance of language that would be unsafe to recommend to hands less skillful, while the author of "The Romance of Dollard" relates her thrilling story with a simplicity and artistic reserve that greatly enhance its effect. Wide asunder as these writers are in style, they resemble each other in the generous dash of romance that they put into their productions, and in the fact that, in common with Miss McClellan and others of the new Southern group of novelists, they borrow nothing from the French erotic school, but are making an effort to produce fiction that is American in spirit as well as in name. Mr. Julian Hawthorne gives an ingenious reason why the French should retain the monopoly of the objectionable in the *repertoire*, namely, to spare the reading world the wretched attempts that American writers make at the same sort of thing. While not for a moment admitting that we must have naughtiness somewhere, or that there is any more necessity for this class of fiction than there is for typhoid fever or diphtheria, if the sanitary conditions of life are properly arranged, we quite agree with Mr. Hawthorne in his readiness to see Americans relinquish this department of literature to older and more experienced hands, keeping their own clean for healthier work. He has himself recently proved his ability to produce fiction, pure in intention and execution, which is by no means dull, and in his "Millicent and Rosalind," published in *Lippincott's Magazine*, displays his power to draw a woman of extreme nobility who is neither prudish nor priggish; and in making this superb young creature fail to merit the appreciation and crowning love awarded her far less noble and no more beautiful friend, Mr. Hawthorne gives us a touch of realism that, for delicacy and truthfulness to life out-Howells Mr. Howells.

ANNE H. WHARTON.

AT WAKING.

THE night-bloom Sleep is dead,
And all its dew
Of dreams—love distillations—fled
Into the blue!
What blossom dost thou bear,
Supplanting Day,
What sunbeam for the starlight rare
Thou tookest away?

JOHN B. TABB.

TIME AND THEE.

TIME heals all wounds—but far more greater thou
Canst bid all anguish vanish at a breath.
Speak, and the pains will fade which bind me now;
Be silent,—Time will only be as Death.

FLAVEL SCOTT MINES.

REVIEWS.

THE PRESBYTERY OF LOG COLLEGE; or, the Cradle of the Presbyterian Church in America. By Thomas Murphy, D. D., Pastor of the Frankford Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. Pp. 526 with Map and seven Illustrations. Philadelphia: The Presbyterian Board of Publication.

DR. MURPHY'S History of the Presbytery of Philadelphia North, as it now is called, compares very favorably with the two presbyterial histories we reviewed some time ago. It is much more thorough and scholarly than Dr. Alfred Nevin's history of the other two Presbyteries of Philadelphia, and far less dry than Dr. Alexander's terse and accurate, but hardly readable, history of the Presbytery of New York. It holds, in fact, a middle place between these two, and on the whole holds it well.

Its faults, when judged from a literary point of view are such

as were hardly to be avoided by its author. Dr. Murphy has been through a long and useful life a preacher, and it is quite impossible for him to lay aside the pulpit style. He hastens to be edifying. He cannot be sure that his readers will draw the right inference from his facts, so he must point out the "conclusions for use, and the conclusions for doctrine." This is especially felt when he is dealing with the characters of men he looks back upon with reverence or respect, or of whose lives he has been cognizant as a contemporary. He cannot speak of them without adjectives, and this habit rather weakens judgment in portraiture.

Some will reckon it as a fault that his Presbyterianism is so pronounced and aggressive. He everywhere finds the fate and fortunes of his Church an especial object of the divine care, and at times he speaks of the divine purpose as regards this or that matter with an assured confidence to which exception may perhaps be taken. But apart from this, we rather like his honest warmth of attachment to his own communion, and even his frank ignoring of every other, as being better and more Christian than much that passes for fraternal affection between Christians of different names, but does not stand in the way of the meanest proselytism.

Dr. Murphy is right in pointing out that there are very few localities even in this country, where there was such a congeries of races and creeds as in the northern end of Philadelphia and the adjacent parts of the State, which his history covers. English Friends and Episcopalians, Welsh Friends, Congregationalists and Baptists, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, Germans of the Lutheran, Reformed, Mennonite, and Moravian Churches, besides half-a-dozen small mystical communions, and Dutch of the Reformed Church, were all side by side in contiguous and often parallel strips. He claims that here lay the cradle of American Presbyterianism, although churches of that faith and order were established on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and one in our own city before any were set up in the bounds of Philadelphia North. He elaborates a theory of the centrality and decisive importance of his Presbytery as a fusion of the most various elements into a genuine Presbyterian Church of America, and dwells on the intellectual and spiritual impulse given to that Church, first by "Log College" and then by its daughter institutions at Fagg's Manor, Pequa, and Northampton, and finally by Princeton College, whose derivation from these he stoutly maintains against Dr. Maclean, the historian of Princeton.

There is one point that has been overlooked, and that is that Princeton arose just at the time when there was a general movement for the establishment of schools of the higher culture in the Middle Colonies, and King's College in New York and the College of Philadelphia were equally the fruit of the dominant tendency. And we think the issue is much obscured by giving to William Tennant's Academy on the Neshaminy the name which its enemies stuck on it, but which Dr. Archibald Alexander (1846) unfortunately adopted in his history of the institution. There was no "college" on the Neshaminy, for that implies at least the division of the labor among three teachers—*tres faciunt collegium*—and Tennant as a graduate of Trinity College, was very unlikely to lower the name of his own *alma mater* by giving it to an institution whose teaching force and course of study were so much below what he had seen in Dublin. It is said explicitly by Mr. Whitefield that the enemies of the Academy called it a college, and he himself speaks of it appropriately as an academy, as no doubt did its founder, his personal friend. And the three daughter institutions called themselves "academies" also. For this reason the succession of Princeton is not capable of being asserted except in the very relative sense that the four academies had created the demand for something better and more advanced than themselves. But in this sense the College of Philadelphia is just as truly their successor.

Dr. Murphy traces the history of the Presbytery through all its changes from the first settlement of the region it covers, down to the present time. He gives careful sketches of the several churches and their pastors, elders, and houses of worship, with addition of facts of especial interest in the history of each. We learn from him that the Conshohocken church was established chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Stephen Colwell, our eminent economist. But as regards Abington it is not said that its founders were Welsh Congregationalists, and that its first church building stood midway between the present site in Mooretown and Jenkintown, for the accommodation of the Welsh in both places, occupying a part of the present site of the Wharton Switch Works. And in the account of the schism of 1741, nothing is said of the provocation offered to the conservatives by Gilbert Tennant's Nottingham sermon of the year before, which made it impossible for them to remain in the same communion with him and his party.

At the conclusion of the book Dr. Murphy draws some inferences he thinks warranted by the record of the Presbytery. One of these is the superiority of the permanent pastorate of earlier

times to the looser bond of our day. Another is the frightful harm done by church quarrels. Yet another is that piety tends to become hereditary in families of real faith. Another still is the high level of character maintained by the Christian ministry, there having been but two depositions of ministers in this Presbytery of fifty churches since 1833, and one of those virtually insane. In an Appendix the proceedings of the "Log College Celebration" are given from an account by Rev. Richard Montgomery of Ashbourne.

We notice a few slips. Dr. Briggs's "American Presbyterianism" (1885) is not given among the sources of information, although it is of importance for this very field. Mr. John Webster, the author of an earlier history of much merit, is elevated to a doctorate, which he did not receive while living. Dr. Gillette, another historian, is abbreviated of the final letter of his name. Dr. S. B. Wylie is made Provost of the University; it should be Vice-Provost. In the account of the migration of the Scotch-Irish to America the troubles with the Catholics in Ireland are assigned as the reason, and these are classed as persecutions. The Roman Catholic Church of Ireland has a record clear of persecution, while mad things have been done by Irish Catholics against their Protestant neighbors, often in retaliation for specific wrongs inflicted by those very neighbors, always through resentment of the injuries of foreign rule. And the Scotch-Irish immigration to Pennsylvania occurred when the Catholics had been put under the harrow of the Penal Laws, and was provoked by the intolerance of the Irish Established Church and its bishops.

T.

THREE DRAMAS OF EURIPIDES. By William Cranston Lawton. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1889.

Mr. Lawton's articles on the Greek dramas and the Homeric poems, most of which have been published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, are an attempt to popularize the old Greek masterpieces with all lovers of good literature. His translations abound in graces of expression, are almost always true to the meaning of the original, and the commentary supplies the information and explanation which in these plays are necessary for a complete understanding of the situations upon the stage. The *Alkestis*, the *Medea*, and the *Hippolytos*, the earliest three of the plays of Euripides, form the present volume. They are preceded by an introduction upon the origin and nature of Greek dramatic art, which properly lays stress upon the essentially religious character of that art in its early days. The special introductions to the *Medea* and *Hippolytos* are well-written, and their information is pertinent and accurate.

In several places Mr. Lawton has made the same error as Browning did in his translation of the *Alkestis* ("Balaustion's Adventure"),—insisting upon viewing the actions of the Greek heroes and heroines from the modern standpoint, and mistaking the disparity between the moral codes of 438 B. C. and the present for blemishes in the structure of the ancient dramas. Thus of Admetos, who allows his wife to perish voluntarily, that his own life may be spared, Mr. Lawton says: "I detest him so heartily that I am unwilling to say anything for him. . . . He is a craven and no king." And of the *Medea* he says, "there is a striking absence of noble character and lofty sentiment," and compares the play unfavorably with *Othello*. It is evident, however, that the Athenian audience considered the action of Admetos as within justifiable limits, particularly as after the death of Alkestis he expresses his sorrow in quite violent terms. The right of the individual to life at any cost was to the old Greeks unquestioned; they hesitated not to declare their passions and emotions with a (to us) strange freedom and frankness. The idea of duty outside or opposed to self, or subordination of self from motives of sympathy is conspicuously absent.

It is not Admetos we detest, but the moral condition he represents. Writers have employed different devices to make the old ideas of right and wrong in these plays suit the modern taste. Browning gives a mystical explanation of the *Alkestis*, which is as beautiful as it is improbable; others in the same play make Alkestis consent to die without the knowledge of Admetos; William Morris, in his "Earthly Paradise," represents a compact as made between husband and wife when both are conscious of falling love toward each other. But in rendering the ancient classics, there should be no effort to escape from the words and structure of the play itself; and only as the claims of literature written from modern standpoints are neglected, can the historical value of the plays be generally understood.

Mr. Lawton shows an imperfect conception of the value of historical criticism, and of his debt to the same criticism, in making his present noble translation possible, when he says (p. 235): "I have a hearty dislike for the acuteness, shown especially by German scholars, in detecting interpolations." It is surely a fancy bordering upon extravagance to find in the story of *Alkestis* any

foreshadowing of the Christian doctrines of the Atonement and Resurrection. (p. 91).

WITH GAUGE AND SWALLOW, ATTORNEYS. By Albion W. Tourgée. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Lawyers are kept so closely in touch with actual life, whose secret machinations, ambitions, and politics are so clearly laid bare before their observation, it might seem as if they were the men to have enriched the world with great novels, faithful and realistic, at the same time dramatic and exciting. For every law-suit is a story rising to a climax of more or less interest. The fact is known that lawyers as a rule keep their own secrets, and if they let the public into their good things, confine themselves to the racy incidents connected with the outside forms of their profession; the anecdotes, quips, repartees, which enliven court scenes; the wit of legal punsters. The famous romances founded upon the incidents of a law-suit have been, in general, the work of men outside bench and bar, and the inside fraternity have contented themselves with criticism, declaring the novelist's facts to be hypothetical, his action improbable, and his legal knowledge worse than questionable.

Judge Tourgée has broken all these precedents and has written an interesting book giving a series of stories arising out of the wide practice of "Gauge & Swallow, Attorneys." They are described from a law-clerk's point of view, which permits the author to avoid technicalities and confine himself to the most interesting aspects of the various suits that are carried on separately yet have a thread of connection. Some of us can remember and interesting trial which concerned a forgery in which, for the first time, the photographer's art was brought into play in order to explain the science of chirographic comparison to the jury. Judge Tourgée has introduced a similar case with very good effect. In fact, when the author uses his actual knowledge and experience, his sketches are more interesting than when he draws more widely upon his imaginative resources. "Professor Cadmus' Great Case," "A Legal Impressionist," and "The New Aryan Mine," are successful instances of what lively reading a law-suit may offer when well set forth.

CRIME: ITS NATURE, CAUSES, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION.

By Sanford M. Green, late Judge of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Michigan. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Judge Green has undertaken a big subject, but we do not see that he has done much toward solving its problems. It is a mistake by no means confined to lawyers to assume that those who have to deal with crime in concrete cases must be the best furnished for treating of its underlying causes and the remedies for it. But the professional familiarity with it on one side is in some respects a very serious hindrance for getting an all-round view of it, and the lawyer's view is apt to be either merely professional or else vague. Judge Green appears to us to vary between the two states of mind, and hardly ever to get out of and above either. And what he has to say on most points is proof rather of his fairly wide reading in recent discussions than of really deep thought. He even manages to talk thorough nonsense at times, as when he finds in the protective tariff the reason for the rise of corporations in America, and talks of these as possessing a monopoly of our industries.

Our author defines crimes as "wrongs committed against persons or property, public health, justice, decency, and morality, whether forbidden by a public law or not." This is much too broad, and amounts to that old confusion of crime with sins which has been productive of such terrible harm. To take Macaulay's illustration, ingratitude is a crime, if wrongs against decency and morality be crimes, but the law can take no cognizance of it, while it does take cognizance of the deed of the old woman who sets down her barrow of oranges across the sidewalk and carries on her traffic to the obstruction of travel. And we find Judge Green elsewhere recognizing the distinction. He makes a very elaborate argument for Prohibition, on the ground that Intemperance is a cause of crime, and when we come to ask what this means, we find it is no more than the offense recognized and punished by the laws.

The Judge would eliminate punishment out of jurisprudence, and make the treatment of prisoners a matter of their reformation. Would he discharge the incorrigible as incurable, as soon as their condition was ascertained? He would subject church property to taxation equally with private. Are the churches not agencies that tend to repress crime, and would this agency be invigorated by a measure which would tend to discourage the erection of houses of worship and religious instruction? He is much concerned to restore harmony between capital and labor, yet he would abolish Sunday laws, and thus take away from the capitalist the only legal restraint on his exacting Sunday labor. Evi-

dently he has not thought out these questions in a way which we have a right to expect of those who undertake to instruct the public about them.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE wonderful story of Jeanne D'Arc, commonly known as Joan of Arc, is retold in a volume by W. H. Davenport Adams, which the J. B. Lippincott Co. publish. It is an avowedly "popular" version of the strange career and monstrous martyrdom of the Maid of Orleans, and he who wants an exhaustive history of the great war of the English in France, and of the religious and patriotic enthusiast whose death at the stake was seemingly a mere passport to immortality, will likely be disappointed with the first of Mr. Adams's labors. Yet the author has well accomplished the modest task he set himself; there are fuller accounts for those who need them, and this condensation is well suited for school and family reading. In a sense, it is the fact that the story cannot be too often told. No fiction that was ever written, or dreamed, can approach it; and it is a simple proposition which does not need argument, that every one who can read should be familiar with it.

"Dr. Arnold of Rugby" is the title of a little volume by Rose E. Selfe, which has been added to "The World's Workers" Series of Cassell & Co. Slight as it is in proportions, it strikes us as even less so in merit. The spirit of it is to be commended, but Miss Selfe seems to have had an imperfect idea of the character and labors of her subject.

The Magazine of Poetry, a unique quarterly, enters upon its second year with the January number. We are glad of its persistence and its success, as showing that in our busy land and time the poets are as busy to good purpose as any one else. It is true that British and Irish poets are included as well as American, in the biographies and anthologies which furnish the make-up. But Americans predominate, and we think the most fastidious critic will be pleased to make acquaintance here with genuine singers, whose work he otherwise might overlook. The English poets of this number are Theodore Watts and Arthur Hugh Clough. Ireland is represented only by Prof. Geo. F. Armstrong; Scotland not at all. The American poets of whom there are biographies and generally portraits, as well as selections, are Will Carleton, Geo. H. Boker, W. J. Linton, Robt. J. Burdette, Thos. W. Higginson, Maurice Francis Egan, Thos. MacKellar, Carlotta Perry, Luella Dowd Smith, and fifteen others. One or two might have been left to later volumes and better established fame.

We suggest for coming numbers Miss Caroline S. Spencer, who wrote much and well for *Harper* and the religious weeklies under the name of "Carl Spencer;" Rev. James Vila Blake; Father Clarence A. Walworth; Henry Hamilton, author of "America and Other Poems;" George McKnight, author of "Firm Ground," and of "Life and Faith;" Henry Peterson, author of "The New Job," and his son Arthur Peterson, author of "Songs of New Sweden;" Rev. Jas. F. Clarke and Rev. Chas. G. Ames, his successor in the pastorate of the Church of the Disciples; and Rev. John W. Chadwick.

Would it not also be well to note in each number the important personal and bibliographic occurrences of the quarter? The deaths of Browning, Allingham, and Tupper are not named this month, and that of Boker only because he is one of its poets.

A hero who is described at the outset of the story ("Alexia." By Mary Abbott. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.), as having "apathy written all over him," and who remarks of himself, "mentally I am a corpse," ought, we consider, to have some rousing work appointed for him before he is enabled to settle down to happiness and ease. In fact, we like Mr. Geoffrey Trevor so little that we should quite enjoy an account of his being sent on a polar expedition, or up the Congo; or of his being reduced to sixpence a day, with no alternative before him but hard work. The author of "Alexia," however, evidently regards him with favor, and allows him first to become the apathetic but accepted suitor of a beautiful and restless woman of fashion, and a little later the enamored lover of a fisherman's granddaughter, who seems to be a faint after-study of Miss Blanche Willis Howard's *Guenn*. There is a fashion in novels, of course, as in other things, and this rather bright little book reflects the ideas of a former period, which the mass of readers have outgrown.

No. III. of the "Carisbrooke Library," edited by Henry Morley, consists of the chief earlier works of Daniel Defoe. It contains the "Essay Upon Projects," in which the author of Robinson Crusoe shows himself to have been a far-sighted man, who

was dreaming of many things since realized; "A True Collection of the Writings of the Author of the True Born Englishman," which includes a brief autobiography; and "The Consolidator, or Memoirs of Sundry Transactions from the World of the Moon, translated from the Lunar language." If Defoe's verse was better known it might be more frequently quoted, as for instance the lines:

"The best of men cannot suspend their fate;
The good die early, and the bad die late."

"Julius Courtney," a novelette by T. MacLaren Cobban, originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine* and now added to the Appleton "Gainesborough Series," is a venture into the fashionable pseudo-scientific field of hypnotism, so-called, but which as here set forth, is not appreciably different from mesmerism. To be sure, the hero is a kind of spiritual vampire, renewing his failing bodily vigor with the nerve force of his unconscious victims. "Julius Courtney" is decidedly unpleasant in subject, nor is it narrated with much art.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. Louis Stevenson's stepson, who collaborated in "The Wrong Box," is assisting him in the writing of his South Sea book.

Alphonse Daudet is at work upon a new novel, called "The Caravan."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce they have in press for early publication a book by John Fiske on Civil Government.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. announce that they have secured the publication of the memorial volume to the late Henry W. Grady. The book, which will be ready for publication within a few weeks, has been compiled by his co-workers on the *Atlanta Constitution* and edited by Joel Chandler Harris. It will contain a life of Mr. Grady and such of his writings and speeches as best represent his gifts as writer and orator. Among the latter will be the speech that he delivered two years ago before the New England Society in New York.

The *Detroit Journal* desires to receive for the purposes of special publication the addresses of all living male and female descendants of Revolutionary officers and soldiers of 1776, and, when possible, some brief data of the ancestor.

The popularity which Miss Edgeworth's "Parent's Assistant" has had ever since its publication (in 1822) has induced the publishers to include some of the stories from it in the "Riverside Literature Series."

William Gilbert, father of the better known author of the contemporary topsy-turvy operettas, died in England lately at an advanced age. He was in early life a writer of repute and there was, especially, a fantastic element in his talent which his son clearly inherited.

A notable addition to the fruits of American scholarship in the East is to be made by the publication of a dictionary in Korean and English, at Yokohama, Japan. The author is Rev. Horace G. Underwood, an American Presbyterian missionary, resident in the Land of Morning Calm since 1884. No other printed dictionary of Korean, in any European language except French, as yet exists, though vocabularies have been published in Russian and English.

William Morris is busy with a poem of some length to be called "St. Adrian."

A recent death was that of Keats's sister, Fanny Keats, who married Senor Valentin Llanos, a Spanish gentleman of considerable accomplishment, who distinguished himself both in the diplomatic service of his country, and in literature as the author of "Don Esteban" and "San Doval, the Freemason." There are two sons and two daughters, children of this marriage.

Dr. Westland Marston, whose death was reported on the 9th instant, was a prolific and successful English dramatist. Among his best known plays are "Strathmore," "The Patrician's Daughter," "A Life's Ransom," "A Hard Struggle," and "Donna Diana."

A tribute to the talents and acquirements of "dissenters" comes from an unexpected quarter. The *London Church Times* says if you want a book with strength of thought, you must go to Mr. Spurgeon, Dr. Dale, Professor Milligan, and men of that stamp, not to the Evangelical clergymen of the Church of England.

The death is announced of Percy Greg, son of the pessimistic English social philosopher. Mr. Greg was the champion of the Southern Confederacy, and published a history of the United States "to the reconstruction of the Union."

Hon. Leverett Saltonstall will write a memoir of Captain R. B. Forbes for the Massachusetts Historical Society.

It is rumored that an elaborate new illustrated work on the political, social, and religious aspects of London life is in preparation. It will also deal with the literary associations of the metropolis. The work is to be illustrated on a scale of exceptional splendor.

Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" is out of print in England. Messrs. Macmillan are just bringing out a new edition in two volumes.

It is seldom that a Royal Academician lays aside his brush for the pen; but Mr. Val Prinsep has done this, and prepared a novel for publication. It deals with some of the scenes of the French Revolution, and is named "Virginie."

Prof. H. H. Boyesen of Columbia College is to have his title changed from Professor of German Language and Literature to Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature.

A very distinguished scholar of Finland, August Ahlquist, died at Helsingfors lately, aged 63. His great work was a comparative study of the Finnic-Ugric languages.

It is hardly credible to those who noted the deluge of volumes which poured last year from the English press, that fewer were actually published than were published the year before;—the total being 4,694 new book in 1889, against 4,960 in 1888; while there were only 1,373 new editions in 1889, against 1,631 in 1888. The only classes of new books which have increased in number are juvenile books and novels, year-books and serials in volumes, and technical books on medicine and surgery. Even school books have fallen off in number. The theologians and sermon-writers, too, were less prolific in 1889 than they were in 1888; and but for the growing rage for novels, for grown-up people and children alike, the falling-off in production of volumes would be very considerable. Whether, as the number of volumes falls off the quality improves, is not a question for the statistician.

William Sharp has undertaken to write the volume on Browning for the "Great Writers" series.

"Following the Guidon" is the title of a story of army life on the plains which Mrs. General Custer has just completed.

At last accounts four times the original price of the volume was being given in London for copies of the first edition of Browning's "Asolando." An English writer says: "In connection with the collection of such editions and the question of rare books generally, there is a growing practice among certain publishers, and one much to be deprecated, of giving fictitious rarity to so-called 'choice' works by printing a very small number of copies and then distributing the type or breaking up the stereotyped blocks, as the case may be. If a book is not intrinsically worth the price asked for it, it is altogether unsatisfactory to attempt to make it so by such means."

A library edition of Mr. Howells's fine new novel, "A Hazard of New Fortunes," is coming from the Harper press.

The poet Whittier has a characteristic letter in the *Jewish Messenger* of January 3, on its symposium on "What it is to be a Jew!" He writes: "I don't know what it is to be a Jew, but I know what it is to be a Christian who has no quarrel with others about their creed, and can love, respect, and honor a Jew who honestly believes in the faith of his fathers, and who obeys the two great commandments, 'Love to God and love to man.'"

"A History of Printing in the City of New York" is being prepared by W. W. Pasco, in two quarto volumes, to be abundantly illustrated. It will begin with the unsuccessful attempt of Governor Lovelace to procure a printer from Boston.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish in the course of the next few months a cheap 12mo edition of E. P. Roe's novels.

In the preparation of his biography of John Ericsson, Col. W. C. Church will have the use of more than 12,000 letters and manuscripts which have already been placed in his hands. That is, we see a statement to that effect, but it seems incredible.

Mr. Wemyss Reid expects to have his biography of Lord Houghton ready during the coming spring. It will be more a record of friendships with men of note than a regular biography. Lord Houghton played a large part also as the helper of the writers of more than one generation.

A meeting is likely to be convened in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster Abbey, at an early date, to consider the question of a memorial to Robert Browning. The primary object of such a memorial will of course be the erection of a bust or other monument in the Abbey. The gathering at the funeral showed sufficiently how influential and representative the memorial committee is likely to be.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers announce for February 4th "Albrecht," a story by Arlo Bates, and a translation of George Sand's novel "Les Maitres Sonneurs" (never, we are informed, before

done into English) by Miss Katherine Wormely, under the title of "The Bagpipers."

Prof. N. S. Shaler's "Aspects of the Earth" is to be reproduced in London by Smith, Elder & Co.

T. Y. Crowell & Co., who were lately burned out, are now ready for business in their new building, Purchase and Oliver streets, Boston.

Mr. V. M. Coryell, for ten years manager of the book department of the Western News Company, Chicago, has accepted with Rand, McNally & Co. the responsible post of manager of their publication department.

The German miscellaneous booksellers are forming a union to bring about a reduction in the discount at present allowed to retail customers. The booksellers have appealed to the publishers for support, and already many publishing firms have joined the movement.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THESE are days of great energy in advertising, and that excellent and wonderfully successful weekly for young folk, *The Youth's Companion*, of Boston, now offers to present a fine, large bunting flag, 9 by 15 feet, with forty-two stars, to that public school in each one of the forty-two States, which shall send to it the best essay on "The Patriotic Influence of the American Flag When Raised over Our Public Schools." These essays will be received by the publishers of the *Companion* until April 1, 1890. The awards will be made as near June 1 as possible, in order that the successful schools may hoist their flags on Independence Day.

Mr. W. T. Stead is about to retire from the editorship of the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, to be succeeded by Mr. E. T. Cook, who has for several years acted as assistant editor.

The *Newsdealer* is the title of a weekly journal projected by Warren E. Price, San Francisco, which is to appear shortly, and which is "to be to newsdealers all that the *Publishers' Weekly* is to the bound book trade." If Mr. Price makes that promise good he will do well.

Very thorough and scientific treatment has been bestowed on the "Pennsylvania Dutch" dialect in late numbers of the *American Journal of Philology*, by Dr. Marion D. Learned of Johns Hopkins University.

The "Minerva Publishing Co.," New York, announce the first number of *Minerva*, a monthly journal to be devoted to literature and the book trade.

The title of *Building* has been changed to *Architecture and Building*. There will also be important new Editorial Departments styled "Industrial Progress," "Architectural Engineering," and "Sanitary Engineering."

The *Century* announces that in its February issue Mr. Roosevelt will have an article defending the Merit System of appointments, and contrasting it with the Patronage System. In the same number John La Farge, the artist, will begin the publication of his "Letters from Japan," in which he depicts with pen and pencil the life, character, landscape, and art of the Japanese. The letters are dedicated to Mr. Henry Adams, with whom the artist made the journey to Japan in 1886.

Gen. Francis A. Walker has a strong article in the February *Atlantic*, criticising Mr. Bellamy's ideas with a freedom that we fear will stir up the Boston circles of Nationalists in a tremendous manner. He dismisses the scheme of reorganization which Mr. Bellamy proposes as impracticable, and then proceeds to say that even if it were otherwise, it cannot be regarded as desirable.

ORIENTAL NOTES.

MESSRS. Asher & Co. have issued the second volume of the catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in the Royal Library of Berlin. The catalogue is prepared with much learning and skill by W. Ahlwardt.

In the last number of the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* the Rev. C. J. Ball writes a very interesting article on the affinities of Akkadian and Chinese. This theory has been several times suggested, and Mr. Ball's studies will be watched with much interest. The Rev. W. Houghton concludes that the Hebrew word *tapuach*, usually translated in the Bible by apple, means quince.

Trubner's Record for November, '89, contains the best account of the 8th International Congress yet published, accompanied by abstracts of a number of the papers read, and a portrait of King Oscar of Sweden.

The programme of the University of Wurzburg for 1889 contains an oration by the Rector, Dr. Joseph Grimm, on "Ancient Israel and the Fine Arts."

F. H. Weisbach has written a dissertation for the Doctor's degree at Leipzig on the second series of the Achaemehian Inscriptions. We reserve criticism until his work on the subject, shortly to be published by Hinrichs in the *Assyriologische Bibliothek*, appears. In the third part of the *Journal of the German Oriental Society* (1889) W. Bang offers some suggestions with regard to the interpretation of the same inscriptions. C. A.

ART NOTES.

ONE of the most important of our institutions for special education has been doing its work under great inconveniences of location. We refer to the School of Industrial Art. It is connected, nominally at least, with the Museum, which is located in Memorial Hall, in Fairmount Park, the school-rooms themselves being placed on Spring Garden street between Thirteenth and Broad. This arrangement is very inconvenient, and yet the way to remedy it is not clear. At the annual meeting, Monday afternoon, of the contributors to the Museum and School, the report of the trustees alluded to the subject. "The desirability," it stated, "of providing a building in some central location, in the city, where the Museum and the School can be united under one roof, has received careful consideration. Regarding the School, almost any change from the present contracted, inconvenient, and inadequate quarters would be advantageous. Regarding the Museum the case is different. We must remember that we now occupy one of the largest and finest museum buildings in the country, containing galleries unequalled for light, wall and floor space, and general arrangement. This building is situated on the borders of the Park, in the direction of the growth of the city. In its construction and location it is free from the dangers of fire. It insures permanency and provides room for extension. The city contributes \$10,000 annually toward the maintenance of this building."

The report further mentioned that the University of Pennsylvania, through the Provost, Dr. Pepper, had offered a site, at cost price, from any of its lately acquired property, and that the Trustees, considering this overture, had obtained from Mr. Joseph M. Wilson, architect, a plan for a building, a portion of which, for immediate occupancy of the School, could, it is thought, be erected at a cost of about \$45,000. The subject was discussed by the meeting. Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, President of the Auxiliary Committee of Women, disapproved the proposition to locate the School and Museum near the University, there being, in her opinion, no attractions for the people in that direction as there are at the Park. She favored placing the School near the Museum. The subject was finally referred to the Trustees to report further upon the proposition to the corporation.

The annual report stated that there are now 242 pupils in the School, and that its condition is better than ever before, though its growth is checked by want of accommodations. During the year 270,808 people visited the Museum, 140,289 being on Sunday. During the Industrial Art Exhibition in the fall there were 28,521 visitors. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts were \$29,233.93, and the expenditures \$27,101.04. A resolution was adopted providing that the corporation shall consist of the patrons and life members, and of annual contributors of not less than \$5. The previous rule required \$10 as an annual contribution; it is hoped the change may much increase the number of contributors. Messrs. John Struthers, Wm. Platt Pepper, Thomas Dolan, and Thomas Hockley, were reelected Trustees.

The full course of lectures under the patronage of the Art Club, alluded to in last week's issue of *THE AMERICAN*, is now announced. Mr. Edward H. Coates began the course last evening (24th instant), with his lecture on "The Academy of the Fine Arts and its Future," and those to follow are as follows: February 7, Mr. L. W. Miller, "The Claims of Industrial Art in Modern Education;" February 21, Miss Emily Sartain, of the School of Design for Women, "The Pioneer in Industrial Art Education;" March 7, Thomas Hockley, representing the Fairmount Park Art Association, on "The Fairmount Park Art Association and Its Work;" March 21, Frank Miles Day, of the American Institute of Architects, "Architectural Notes;" April 4, Prof. James MacAlister, Superintendent of Public Education of Philadelphia, "Elementary Art Education in its Relations to National Well-Being." It is hoped that the course may be extended by the addition of lectures from other institutions than those mentioned above, and due notice of the additions will be given later.

The lectures will be given in the large gallery of the Club, (at 8 o'clock), and members of the Club, with ladies, will be admitted without tickets at the Brighton street entrance.

The frontispiece illustration in the *Magazine of Art* for February, (London and New York: Cassell & Co.), is an etching of F. J. Poynter's painting, "A Roman Boat Race," exhibited at the Royal Academy exhibition in 1888. The literary contents are led off by a poem by Mr. Swinburne on "Loch Torridon," which with its illustrations covers four pages of the magazine. There is an article on Jules Bastien-Lepage, (1848-1884), the French artist, by Prince B. Karageorgevitch. A paper describing "Old Blue and White Nankeen China," with its illustrations printed in blue, is of practical value and interest.

The gentlemen who are directing the movement to erect a suitable memorial to the late General John F. Hartranft, at his grave in Montgomery Cemetery, Norristown, Pa., met at Harrisburg on the 21st inst., and received reports that the funds, (subscribed by the National Guard of Pennsylvania), would amount to about \$6,000. It was therefore directed that designs and proposals be invited, to be sent in by February 20. The monument is to be of granite, or granite and bronze, on a basis of expenditure of \$5,000. The time for preparing designs seems very short.

A hundred models were submitted in competition for the statue to Gen. Stark at Concord, N. H., and that made by Charles Conrad of Hartford, Conn., for the New England Granite Company, was selected. Stark is in Continentals with a three-cornered chapeau on his left arm and the right hand thrust into the bosom of his coat. The coat is buttoned below the chest by one button and is crossed by the baldric of his sword. He wears epaulets, high collar, and stock, top boots, and a shirt ruffled at wrists and bosom. Mr. Conrad has made statues of Alexander Hamilton, Gen. Halleck, and Gen. Stone, the last named at West Point. Messrs. Doyle, Niehaus, Kitson, Loreda Taft of Chicago, Langley, of Manchester, Mass., J. G. C. Hammond of Cleveland, George F. Bissel of Poughkeepsie, and other sculptors sent models or drawings. \$12,000 is appropriated for it by the Legislature of New Hampshire.

The *Studio*, New York,—whose weekly issue is now a very interesting and entertaining chronicle of art matters,—compliments highly Miss Edwards's lectures, which are given at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of Columbia College. This is a part of what the *Studio* says of the first lecture: "Let us hope that before long this great city will be provided with a lecture-room more suitable to its pretensions than this bare, bleak, and ill-planned cellar. But genius, by the magic of its presence, can make us forget everything but itself and what it brings us, and Miss Edwards had not finished her first period before the great hall of the Cooper Institute and its astonishing architect were clean forgotten. That winning presence, so modest and yet so assured; that delicious voice, so clear, so soft, so penetrating, promised us the happiest of hours, a promise amply fulfilled. Merely as a lecturer, Miss Edwards has qualities rarely met with. All the world knows that she is mistress of her subject, and the courteous and venerable Dr. Drisler need not have hesitated in introducing her to the audience as the most learned woman in the world, for though the doctor hesitated and Miss Edwards with laughing eyes deprecated the compliment, yet her right to the title would nowhere be questioned: in Paris, or Berlin, or Rome, or Egypt, her name is as loyally honored as in her native England. But not every one has his learning well in hand: sometimes it plods and puts the hearer to sleep; sometimes it winds and curves so as to distract us from the journey's end: not one in a hundred knows the right pace. In listening to Miss Edwards, however, Tennyson's line came naturally to one's mind: We see her 'wearing all that weight of learning lightly like a flower,' and holding a vast and miscellaneous audience in rapt attention while discussing topics that might be thought better fitted for a college arena than for the platform of a popular lecture-course."

SCIENCE NOTES.

IT is announced that Dr. Hobart A. Hare, Demonstrator of Therapeutics at the University of Pennsylvania, has been awarded the prize offered by the Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine for the best essay upon epilepsy. The first prize was shared by Dr. Hare with Dr. Christian, of Charenton, (England).

At the annual meeting of the American Society for Psychical Research, held on the 14th inst., in Boston, it was deemed advisable that the present organization be discontinued and the members form themselves into a branch of the English Society. The President, Prof. William James, referred to the formation of the Society five years ago, and stated that the influence and aid of

certain promoters, which had been counted on, had failed the Society, and interest had consequently fallen off. The President believed that with the care and coöperation of the English society, progress in psychical research could be made in this country.

The late number of the *American Journal of Science* prints the paper by Mr. E. D. Preston, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, on the "Measurement of the Peruvian Arc," which was read at the Toronto meeting. About 1735 the French Academy undertook the measurement of the meridional arcs to determine the question of the comparative lengths of the equatorial and polar axes of the earth. One of these measurements was upon a frozen river in Lapland, the other upon the mountains in Peru and Ecuador. When the results of these two expeditions were made known, the theory of Newton concerning the ellipticity of the earth, was generally adopted. Mr. Preston urges that great improvements in measuring instruments have made it highly desirable that a re-measurement of the Peruvian arc be made. In every class of work, the records of the expedition show that the errors at present range from one-tenth to one-hundredth of what was then considered admissible by competent observers.

We notice that the address of Rev. C. R. Treat, of New York, before the Brooklyn meeting of the Public Health Association, on "The Ideal Disposition of the Dead," has been printed both in the *Sanitarian* and in pamphlet form. Mr. Treat proposes, in crowded cities and districts where suitable ground is not obtainable, to employ a method of desiccation, and to preserve bodies thus treated in buildings constructed for the purpose. It seems probable that but few communities will be forced to change their methods of disposal, when facilities for transportation to localities where there is abundant room, are increasing.

Mr. C. A. Stephens, of Norway Lake, Maine, offers three prizes (of \$175, \$125, and \$100) for the best comparative demonstration, by means of microscopical slides, of the blood capillaries in young and in aged tissues, canine or human. Mr. Stephens states that his object is the verification of his own researches as to the causes of failing nutrition in aging organisms. The offer remains open until 20th August, 1890. A circular with further particulars will be furnished by Mr. Stephens, upon application.

Mr. S. A. Miller, the author of a valuable work on "American Palæozoic Fossils," has just published at Cincinnati an octavo volume of 664 pages on "North American Geology and Palæontology, for the use of Amateurs, Students, and Scientists." The work is spoken of as comprehensive and accurate.

A technical commission sent out from Paris to examine the condition of the Panama Canal, has reported that with money enough, the work can be completed in two years. The commission is composed of civil engineers of distinction, and their examination is said to have been thorough. Among them are M. Germain, chief engineer of the Paris Hydrographic Board; M. Chaper, a civil and mining engineer; M. Lagant, a well-known constructor of bridges; M. Cousiar, a Belgian engineer; M. Pirch, the liquidators' special delegate, and others. The commission, which is still at Panama, is making estimates of money needed for completion.

A communication to *Nature* (Jan. 2), discusses in an interesting manner the history of earthquakes in the British Islands. Mr. William White, the writer, says that it seems remarkable that the ordinary notion that Great Britain has a special immunity from serious earthquakes still obtains credit. The history of the earthquake felt in Essex on April 22, 1884, shows that at least one disastrous shock has occurred in recent times. The late work of Wm. Roper on "Remarkable Earthquakes in Great Britain and Ireland during the Christian Era," shows that the total number of distinct earthquakes recorded during this era is 582, and of these 75 per cent, have been recorded since 1600. Since 1800, 233 shocks have been recorded, and there is every reason to believe that the discrepancies in former centuries are due solely to lack of observers, and that seismic disturbances were as common in the past as in the present. The author regrets that no steps have been taken to establish seismographs in that country, as without them accurate observation is impossible.

Type written letters signed with the stamp of G. W. Delamater have been received by Republicans of Bucks county, asking their support of the sender in the Gubernatorial canvass. Many of the persons receiving these letters are the same who last year received Mr. Quay's communications, and the facts suggest the inference that perhaps Mr. Quay may have loaned Mr. Delamater his little list.—*Doylestown Intelligencer*.

CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.
SOME DISCUSSION OF THE "SINGLE TAX."

Horace White, in the Popular Science Monthly.

If we could settle this question of the sufficiency of economic rent to sustain all the costs of government in advance of actual experiment, much would depend upon what we should call necessary governmental expenditures; much would depend also upon what we should take for the basis of economic rent. The latter is defined by Mr. Clarke as "the fair rental value of land exclusive of distinguishable betterments." Buildings, fences, and growing orchards are distinguishable betterments. Perhaps roads and ditches made at the sole expense of the land-owners may be so considered. But are clearing, grubbing, breaking, marling, grading, and like ameliorations distinguishable? If so, we have Henry C. Carey's word for it that no farming district or county or township will sell to-day for as much as it has cost to bring it to its present state of productiveness. I do not agree with Mr. Carey in this. I only mention it to show what a chasm of divergence will open whenever the Government shall undertake to define distinguishable betterments and separate them from undistinguishable ones, for the purpose of securing what Mr. Clarke calls a "firm foothold" for the inscribing of the fair rental value of each piece of land in the public accounts. Still, this difficulty may not be insuperable.

I propose to examine Mr. Clarke's pamphlet rather than Mr. George's book, because the former, although drawn almost wholly from the latter, embraces in small compass and with eminent fairness all that is needed to set out the single-tax argument, and does not lure us into by-ways as Mr. George often does.

"Why should land be singled out, and its holder made to bear a burden from which the owners of other sorts of property are exempt?"

This question is answered by Mr. Clarke, first on economical and then on ethical grounds. On economical grounds: "Because (1) material progress in a community where absolute private property in land is maintained by law, acts, by force of that fact, like a wedge thrust midway into the social structure, to raise a few without effort or merit on their part, and to grind down the masses of men, however meritorious they may be; and because (2) property in land being qualified in the way proposed, poverty will be abolished for that increasing class in civilized communities who are willing to work, but have few opportunities to do so advantageously."

We are not authorized to infer from this statement that in a community where absolute private property in land is maintained by law, *e. g.*, the United States, "a few" belonging to the landless class never get unduly elevated, or that land-owners never get ground down, in both cases regardless of merits, or out of all proportion to merits; nor can we infer that in a community where the State is the landlord, *e. g.*, British India, a few are never elevated and the masses never ground down, regardless of their merits respectively. But we may fairly demand that the writer shall point out his "few" before he asks us to accept his statement. Do land-owners in the United States get rich faster than other people? To say that the Astors are very wealthy, and that they have their counterparts as land-owners in all our lesser cities, does not answer the question, because the Vanderbilts, the Havemeyers, the Drexels, the Rockefellers, the Carnegies, the Armours, and the Pullmans are also very rich, and they do not own land to any large extent. Can anybody point to a similar group of rich men whose income is derived from agricultural land?

SHELLEY'S ATTACHMENT TO WALES.

C. H. Herford, in Lippincott's Magazine.

WALES, in particular, with its scenery still more impressive and vaster in scale than that of the Lakes,—why is it provincial while the Lakes are classical? It is true that Thomas Gray elaborated some fine verses about Snowdon from his well-stocked library at Cambridge; true that the "matchless Orinda," a century earlier, anticipated the revival of "sentiment" in the sweet shire of Cardigan; true that Thomas Peacock, in the pursuit of that "Snowdonian antelope" who by and by became his wife, gathered the materials for pictures of Merioneth scenery which serve as a romantic background for the post-prandial discussions of his philosophic Epicureans; true that—but there were no end to these pleasing intimations of the unfulfilled. Wales has, for all that, had no Scott and no Wordsworth, or, at best, only such as have been mute as well as inglorious, on what patriotic Welshmen call the wrong side of Offa's dike. Yet it has been within a measurable distance of such good fortune: it has, if not produced, yet lured within its borders, as something more than passing guests, poets capable of immortalizing whatever they touched. While the promise was still unaccomplished, however, some perversity of fortune intervened: the incredulity of landlords, or the intru-

siveness of burglars, or the more subtle amenities of the "aristocrat" and the "saint" (two classes into which an exhaustive analysis has resolved the Cambrian population), put the shy genius to flight, and wild Wales sank back into its natural seclusion, though not silent, yet unsung.

The reader will have perceived that we refer to a picturesque episode in Shelley's early life. Of all the haunts of beauty on this side the Channel,—and he tried many,—Wales, it is clear, attracted him most. For absolute loveliness, indeed, the arbutus islands of Killarney bore away the palm, and later on, at Como, he knew no other scene to compare with that exquisite lake. But he never thought of revisiting Killarney, while his fancy continually recurred to Wales, nor did he ever abandon the hope of finding a home there, until the day when, foiled and baffled, he indignantly shook the dust of England from his feet, never to return. Three houses in Wales were occupied for a longer or shorter time by Shelley: Tanyrallt, near Tremadoc, the scene of his heroic efforts to save Mr. Madock's sea-wall; Cwm Elan, where he stayed as the guest of his cousin Thomas Grove in the July of 1811, immediately before his first marriage; and Nantgwillt, which he occupied in the following summer, with his young wife and the redoubtable "Eliza." The first is destroyed; the others remain substantially as Shelley knew them. Above all, it was the old mansion of Nantgwillt which fascinated him, with its wild witchery of wood and water, its dark precipices and brawling stream, and its fitting population of ghosts and goblins. In the year after his residence there, we find him again longing for Nantgwillt; and in the following year, 1814, he had infused the same longing into his future second wife. "Oh, how I long to be at our dear home," she writes to him in the midst of money and other troubles, "where nothing can trouble us, neither friends nor enemies! . . . Nantgwillt,—do you not wish to be settled there, in a house you know, love, with your own Mary,—nothing to disturb you, studying, walking? Oh, it is much better, believe me, not to be able to see the light of the sun for mountains than for houses!"

WOMEN, PHYSICALLY, AND THEIR FOREMOTHERS.

The Countess of Jersey, in the Nineteenth Century.

It would be difficult indeed to prove that women have degenerated physically. If there be any such degeneration, it is more apparent among girls of the lower than among those of the upper classes, though the latter, and their mothers, are the chief sinners in pursuit of excitement and in multiplicity of occupation. It is a common complaint that women servants cannot work as they used to do. It is quite likely, though impossible to prove, that more is demanded of them nowadays. Far more furniture and linen is in general use than formerly; baths and cups of tea are multiplied; and few people realize how much time is consumed, and how much running about is entailed, by the provision of these and other little household comforts. Granting, however, as beside the present question, that village girls are not so sturdy as they used to be, is it possible for any one with the most elementary powers and opportunities of observation to deny that the majority of girls "in society" are not only as strong as their predecessors of, say, thirty years ago, but that they are finer and taller than these were, and possess a greater air of health and vitality? The change in the lives of women is probably far greater in the physical than in any other direction. Take one trivial example. It is true that lines were addressed to ladies "skating at Stanmore Priory," so long ago as 1804, but that this pastime was commonly monopolised by men till much later, we may learn from the skating scene in "Pickwick." The young lady with fur round her boots, and her charming companions, stand shivering on the brink of the pond, and never think of assuming the skates of which Mr. Winkle is so sternly deprived. To have possessed any boots at all must have been a considerable advance on the practice of earlier days; as both the text and the illustrations of old novels represent the heroines as walking about in the country in thin shoes. Miss Edgeworth's Angelina, in "*L'Amie Inconnue*," wanders on the Welsh mountains in slippers "of the thinnest kid leather," and we are not surprised to learn that, when she lost her way, one fell off and the other was cut through by the stones. Archery and riding were the more ordinary out-of-doors amusements of women; and though the bolder spirits, as we have seen, did what they could to encroach on what were commonly considered masculine pursuits, their dress and their causes must have hampered them considerably.

It should be remembered that open-air games of all descriptions demanding personal exertion were by no means so universal amongst men during the half-century prior to our Queen's accession as they are now, and the line between town and country life was much more sharply drawn. The London fine gentlemen could have taken but little share in rustic sports, and the hard-riding, hard-drinking country squire preferred a cock-fight or a bull-baiting to any milder entertainment, and was, in any case,

not quite the person to join in the games of young ladies. Streets and country lanes were alike ill-kept and unsafe, and hardly attractive for long and unprotected walks; while foreign lands, with their mountain scrambles and other inducements to exertion, were in most cases inaccessible. It is not the women who have developed strange fancies; but dress, companions, and means of locomotion give to the many chances of healthy exercise and of seeing the world which were once denied to all but a few.

POPULAR MISQUOTATIONS.

William Matthews, in North American Review.

It is not easy to conceive the irritation of "the little wasp of Twickenham," who was so fastidious in his choice of words, had he foreseen that one of his happy lines, "Welcome the coming, speed the going guest," would one day be spoiled by almost every one who should attempt to use it, by the substitution of "parting" for "going," whereby both the alliteration and the antithesis are destroyed. There is a line in Prior's "Henry and Emma," which is invariably misquoted. Describing the dress of Emma, the lover says:

No longer shall the bodice aptly laced,
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,
That air and harmony of shape express—
Fine by degrees, and beautifully less—

not "small by degrees," as it is quoted. Bishop Berkeley's familiar line,

Westward the course of empire takes its way,
which is so often on the lips of Fourth-of-July and platform orators, is quoted by most writers and speakers as

Westward the star of empire takes its way.

Among the sayings attributed to wrong persons is one ascribed to Lord Bolingbroke, "History is philosophy teaching by examples." Bolingbroke simply says that he had read this in Dionysius of Halicarnassus. So with an oft quoted saying attributed to Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun. He does not utter it as his own, but says: "I knew a very wise man that believed that, if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who would make the laws of a nation." According to Mr. Bartlett, Massinger's "many-headed monster" (the multitude) belongs to "well-languaged" Daniel. Martin Van Buren's "sober, second thought" is the property of Matthew Henry, or rather, of Euripides. It is probably to Talleyrand, that receiver-general of waif wit and stray epigram, that more sayings have been wrongly attributed than to any other modern. To him are credited Chamfort's "Revolutions are not made with rose-water"; Fouché's "It is the beginning of the end"; the Chevalier de Panat's *mot* on the Bourbons, that they "had learned nothing and forgotten nothing"; the saying, "Who would not adore him—he is so vicious?" which was said of Talleyrand by Montrond, not of Montrond by Talleyrand; and "Déja?" which the prince is said to have exclaimed when Louis Philippe, on his death bed, complained that he felt the tortures of hell, but which was said under similar circumstances to Cardinal Retz by his physician.

DWELLINGS OF THE LONDON POOR.

Mary Jeune, in The Fortnightly Review.

THE class of buildings hitherto erected for the working classes in London have not benefited those of whom we are speaking, [the very poor] except in so far as they have relieved the pressure by providing superior dwellings for the better class of artisans earning from 25s. to 30s. a week. Indeed in some ways they have tended to increase the evil condition of the houses of the poorest—for when bad houses are pulled down to make room for industrial dwellings the tendency is for the people to crowd into the small and wretched streets in the immediate vicinity, and to remain there instead of occupying the new tenements, because as soon as built they are at once let to a class of people better in every sense than those who were turned out, people who can afford to pay the rent, who can take more rooms to house their family, and whose calling can be followed without difficulty from dwellings where certain regulations are enforced. Some dwellings make provision for costermongers, and find standing room for their barrows and carts, but for a long time it was impossible for a costermonger to live in an industrial dwelling because there was no provision of this kind, while in his former house, if he was the fortunate possessor of a donkey, there was no one to prevent the donkey sharing the back kitchen with the family. Sir Curtis Lampson gave corroborative evidence on this point before Sir Richard Cross's committee in 1881.

The limit of wages of the Peabody tenants from 30s. downwards seem to meet the most pressing cases, and especially so when we look at the earnings of the most considerable part of these tenants; but nevertheless it is an undeniable fact that the

buildings do not benefit the very poorest class. The lowest rent for which a room is let is 2s. 1d. a week and it is therefore evident that people who only earn 12s. and 13s. a week cannot afford more than one room at this rent, and overcrowding is not allowed in the Peabody Buildings. The same objections apply to the various industrial dwellings all over London, and we have to face the fact that unless we shut our eyes to overcrowding, no amount of building at such a cost as that hitherto taken as the standard, can provide dwellings for the very poor.

There is no greater hardship attendant on the question of dwellings than that which arises when any houses are condemned to be closed and pulled down. The theory is that the inhabitants are always allowed a certain number of weeks in which to find fresh rooms, but that is a matter of theory and not of fact, and they generally are driven from rooms that are unwholesome to others quite as bad. The pressure of the overcrowded masses of the population in some parts of London might be relieved if it were possible to distribute them, for there are large areas of uninhabited houses in districts which would be suitable; but the fact that the largest proportion of those who live in the congested districts are obliged to live close to their work, no matter under what conditions, prevents such a remedy; and when earnings are so low the price of the railway fare presents an insurmountable barrier to moving further away. . . . It is the uncertainty of employment, and its precarious nature, that adds so much to the pressure of crowded centres. If work were constant, and sure, the poor might pick and choose their homes and their locality; but as it is they have no choice, and experience has taught many who have tried the experiment and have gone to live away from their work, for the sake of lower rent and less crowding, that it does not answer, and they are always compelled to return.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- A PRIMER OF FRENCH LITERATURE. By F. M. Warren, Ph. D. Pp. 250. \$— . Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
- DRIFTWOOD. By Will W. Pfrimmer. Pp. 87. \$1.00. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.
- THE STORY OF EMIN'S RESCUE. As Told in Stanley's Letters. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. Pp. 176. \$— . New York: Harper & Bros.
- FORT ANCIENT. The Great Prehistoric Earthwork of Warren County, Ohio. By Warren K. Moorhead. Pp. 129. \$2.00. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.
- SYLVIE AND BRUNO. By Lewis Carroll. Pp. 400. \$1.50. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.
- SEPT GRANDS AUTEURS DU DIX-NEUVIEME SIECLE. An Introduction to Nineteenth Century Literature. By Alcée Fortier. Pp. 196. \$— . Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
- MASSAGE AND THE ORIGINAL SWEDISH MOVEMENTS; Their Application to Various Diseases of the Body. By Kurre W. Ostrom. Pp. 97. \$— . Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co.
- WARREN HASTINGS. By Sir Alfred Lyall, K. C. B. Pp. 235. \$0.60. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.
- JULIUS COURTNEY; or, Master of His Fate. By J. MacLaren Cobban. Paper. Pp. 182. \$0.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- FALLING IN LOVE, with Other Essays on More Exact Branches of Science. By Grant Allen. Pp. 356. \$— . New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- ROUND AND ABOUT SOUTH AMERICA: Twenty Months of Quest and Query. By Frank Vincent. Pp. 473. \$— . New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- PHYSIOLOGY OF BODILY EXERCISE. By Fernand Lagrange, M. D. Pp. 395. \$— . New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- JAMES G. BIRNEY AND HIS TIMES. By William Birney. Pp. 443. \$— . New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- AN EPITOME OF SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY. By F. Howard Collins. Pp. 571. \$— . New York: D. Appleton & Co.

DRIFT.

IN response to a letter from Hon. J. R. Preston, Superintendent of Education for the State of Mississippi, pointing out the necessity for aiding education in the South by national appropriations, Dr. W. T. Harris, the National Commissioner of Education, wrote, a few weeks ago (November 16), an earnest circular letter dealing with the subject. After saying that he does not write as an official, but as a private person, Dr. Harris proceeds:

"As an individual I am heartily in favor of the Blair bill, and have been constantly in favor of it since it was first offered. My grounds for this are perhaps covered by the reasons which you recite in your letter as justifying your own conclusions.

"Be it as it may, I will take the liberty to recapitulate the points on which I base my opinion that the action of Congress setting apart a portion of the national income for the direct aid of States in supporting their common school systems is a measure entirely salutary to the nation—not in any wise infringing on the rights of States to manage their local concerns, not demoralizing them, and leading them to depend unduly upon the nation for what they ought to provide by their own efforts, and not tending to diminish in any way the self-respect of self-governing communities, or freedom-loving individuals. I am aware that very much of our alms-giving, very

much of the help that Christian charity dispenses to people in need, has the effect of undermining the capacity of self-help. It produces the disastrous effect of enervating still more people who already lack the requisite tone. They are led to relax their own exertions and depend on outside aid altogether. But there is one phase of charity which has never been known to have these evil effects. I allude to education and to all labors that have for their end the enlightenment of the mind, the diffusion of knowledge, and the training of people in moral habits. . . . It is evident that humane sentiment and the missionary spirit have this safe road to pursue. They may make accession to knowledge so easy that all classes, ages, and conditions may freely partake. They may make schools so common that all children shall learn the conventional course of study, and get the school training in the virtues of regularity, punctuality, self-control, industry, and good behavior.

"The European nations during the last sixteen years have been bending their energies to improve their common schools and increase their facilities. They made the discovery that universal school education is a necessary condition of military strength. It has been before discovered that such education is a condition to industrial progress. This enterprise in behalf of universal education is so noteworthy in European countries as to astonish American travelers. It outstrips us in zeal and in outlay of directive power. It is instigated in all cases by the national governments themselves, and for national reasons.

"We, who are familiar with the effect of education on a people, can well see that such universal education must have the effect of weakening the centralization of power in those governments, and of sensibly increasing from year to year the demand for popular representation in the government.

"In short, European statesmanship has found itself forced to move in the direction that leads to revolution, or at least reconstruction.

"With us in America the increasing of means and facilities for the education of all classes is not suicidal nor revolutionary, and not even reconstructive; it is conservative of the form of government we already possess. It is for the interest of our country, where the ballot belongs to all classes, that all shall know how to use it. Only a lettered community is penetrable by public opinion, for the organ of public opinion is the newspaper. An unlettered community is a menace to our republican form of civilization. It threatens to drop down to lynch law and mob violence on every occasion.

"Education—the universal education of all classes—is a national interest with us; it is the interest of each and every commonwealth. It is the interest of every township, community, and individual. It is right, therefore, that each and all of these parties should contribute directly to the support of the school systems by which this education is secured.

"The Blair bill in its provision, under section 8, makes it a condition that each State shall receive 'no greater part of the money appropriated' by the United States 'than the sum expended out of its own revenue in the preceding year.' It thus makes the help of the nation dependent on self-help.

Prof. Frank H. Snow, of the Kansas State University, said several years ago: "But the fact that thousands of new-comers, from ignorance of the climate, have attempted to introduce ordinary agricultural operations upon the so called plains, and have disastrously failed in the attempt, has placed an undeserved stigma upon the good name of Kansas in many far-distant communities, and has undoubtedly somewhat retarded immigration during the past few years. It is time for the general recognition of the fact that except in the exceedingly limited area where irrigation is possible, the western third of Kansas is beyond the limit of successful agriculture." The severe seasons of drought which have occurred since the above conservative statement was written show the whole truth of the matter to be that the westward advancing line of settlement is by no means an isohyetal one, but that it is merely a line representing in a way the overflow of the population of our Eastern States. It needs but a slight acquaintance among the old settlers in central Kansas to know that they fear nowadays excessively dry weather as much as they did twenty-five years ago. The people who live farther west are losing faith in the idea of an increased rainfall, as is evidenced by the fact that over two hundred linear miles of main canals have lately been constructed for irrigation purposes nearly as far east as Kinsley, in the Arkansas Valley of western Kansas. In the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, large irrigating systems are at present being projected.—*Stuart O. Henry, in the Popular Science Monthly for February.*

The splendid new Delaware-built steel steamship *Yumri*, which arrived in New York, Sunday, to go on the Ward Line between that city and Havana, is another substantial bit of evidence of the faith of American shipowners in a Republican Administration. It was the Democratic overthrow in November, 1888, which gave the managers of the Ward Line confidence to order the construction of this fine vessel and her two sister-ships, which are awaiting completion.—*Boston Journal.*

The Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle*, (Dem.), has this just and sound remark, which we commend to Mr. Butler of South Carolina, and Mr. Morgan of Alabama:

"The negro is here, and here to stay. He can neither be driven out nor killed out. It would be illegal and ungrateful to attempt the one, and inhuman and cowardly to do the other. The negro is docile and inoffensive, and the best laborer the South has ever known. It is the duty of every decent man in the South to put down mob law and to see that the colored man is fairly and kindly treated and protected in his every right as a man and a citizen."

Not less gratifying than the improvement which has been accomplished in the character of our naval ships is the progress which is being made in obtaining a more reliable class of seamen. A draft of 190 blue jackets has just been forwarded from the New York Navy Yard to the cruiser *Charleston* at San Francisco. The *New York Times* says that 75 per cent. of the men were native Americans. It is the avowed policy of the department under Secretary Tracy to see that the enlistment of aliens in the navy is gradually done away with.—*Boston Journal.*

Sir Edward Sullivan, who has for so many years ably upheld the Protection view in England, in a recent pamphlet defines Protection and Free Trade thus:

"Protection means protection to labor, protection to native industry, protection to those who earn the bread by the sweat of their brow.

"Free Trade means untaxed foreign competition. Foreign competition means competition in cheap labor; competition in cheap labor means competition in flesh and blood, and competition in flesh and blood is slavery.

"Excessive competition is the greatest curse that can be imposed upon a working community."

Numerous expressions by the thorough-going party organs in different parts of Pennsylvania show that Mr. Quay's wish for Mr. Delamater's nomination is well understood. The *Bedford Inquirer*, for example, says:

"Senator Delamater, of Crawford, and Adjutant-General Hastings, of Centre, are decidedly in the lead; but as the latter is handicapped by locality—hailing, as he does, from the same county as the present executive—and as the former has an admirable record, made by him in the Senate, which evidences his great aptitude for public affairs and his high executive ability, nothing short of a political earthquake will prevent him from bagging the gubernatorial plum."

The Sharon (Mercer county) *Herald* regards "the unanimity" with which the candidacy of Senator Delamater has been received, as "remarkable." It quotes the *Bedford Inquirer*, the *Potter Journal*, the *Washington Messenger*, the *Armstrong Herald*, and the *Indiana Progress*, and says that "enough has been given to show that Senator Delamater will have the united and hearty support of a large portion of the State for his nomination, and the united and hearty support of the whole Republican party of the State for his election."

The most remarkable yield of corn ever produced in America has been awarded the prize of \$500 offered by the *American Agriculturist* for the largest crop of shelled corn grown on one acre in 1889. The crop was within a fraction of 255 bushels, green weight, which shrunk to 239 bushels when kiln dried, and when chemically dried contained 217 bushels.

The South Carolina State Board of Agriculture doubled the prize, making the award \$1,000 in all. This crop was grown by Z. J. Drake, of Marlboro county, S. C. It is nearly twice as large as the greatest authenticated crop ever before reported. The \$500 awarded for the largest yield of wheat last year, goes to Henry F. Burton, of Salt Lake City, Utah, for a yield of eighty bushels on one acre.

A correspondent of the *Boston Journal* says: I was talking a few evenings ago with a young poet whose name is familiar to every magazine reader, and whose work the editors of periodicals receive with more favor than that of any other of the young school of versifiers. In fact, he is accepted by the public and recognized by his brother authors as one of the most successful young poets of to-day. Now, what does this mean in dollars and cents? I will tell you exactly. This young verse builder has sold during 1889 thirty-eight poems in all, and the prices he has received for them I copy here direct from his memorandum book:

5 poems to the Century, at \$10 and \$15	\$69 00
3 poems to Scribner's at \$10	30 00
7 poems to Puck and Judge, in all	53 25
1 poem to Lippincott's	12 50
5 poems to the Harper's periodicals	45 50
11 poems to Life	63 25
2 poems to St. Nicholas	22 50
4 poems to various other periodicals	19 25

38 poems. Total \$306 25

"When she recovers from the effects of her recent accident," says a Philadelphia *Press* contributor, "Mrs. Burnett will begin work at once upon her first promised novel which is sold to a New York weekly for \$10,000—this including only the serial rights, I believe. When this is finished a second novel will be commenced, the rights to which have been sold to a magazine for even a larger price. Neither of these amounts represents the English rights, which Mrs. Burnett will sell independently. She is also pledged for two plays, I understand, and between all these are sandwiched lesser contracts for smaller pieces of work, but at proportionate prices."

In a special message to the New York legislature Governor Hill recommends the creation of a commission to report a plan for a park in the Adirondacks. "It is represented to me," he says, "by those who are familiar with the situation and the needs of that section, and in whose judgment I have confidence, that a State park from fifty to seventy miles square can be obtained by the State in that region at comparatively trifling expense, and that when obtained, if judiciously and sensibly managed, it will prove of inestimable value and benefit to the whole country. Personal inspection on my part last summer of a portion of the Adirondack region confirms, in my judgment, the desirability of some appropriate legislation upon this subject."

One Cold is sometimes contracted on top of another, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of Pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

Tenth Year.

Volume XIX.

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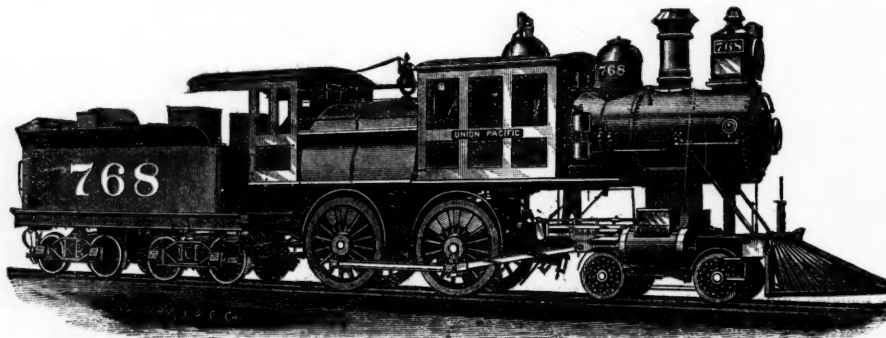
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